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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

VREMYA COMMENTARY ALLEGES U.S. CBW EXPERIMENTS IN AMAZON

LD270115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; publicist Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] Hello there, comrades. So genocide, again. This time, Washington has picked the jungle of the Amazon as the location for it. Whole tribes of Brazilian Indians have been the victims. The Pentagon tried out new types of defoliants on them, in other words, chemical weapons identical to those used in Vietnam. The truth has been late in coming out. The organizers of the secret tests of this weapon of mass destruction did everything they could to hide all traces of the crime. As has already been reported, the huge area where the defoliants were tested was flooded. But the truth, the terrible truth, came out. Experts who studied the locality assert that the contaminated land resembles the site of a nuclear blast and that it is impossible to predict the consequences of this evil deed. Genocide was practiced on the United States's own territory against America's indigenous inhabitants, the Indian tribes which once numbered millions of people, but today have been virtually exterminated. The U.S. authorities are now killing Brazilian Indians, of whom, likewise, only a few are left.

All the facts, however, indicate that this terrible affair will not end with the Indians. Chemical and other types of mass-destruction weapons are being developed in third countries for use in those regions of the world where processes of the revolutionary national-liberation struggle are going on. Such is the tread of U.S. imperialism. Such is American democracy, with its humanism, that the Washington advertising professionals make such a noise about. They kill American and Brazilian Indians, they have annihilated millions of people in Indochina but they threaten the whole of mankind. What has happened in the Amazon jungle may become the fate of the whole planet; such is the lesson for the peoples. To survive and be free, they must be united in the struggle against the common threat which Washington's imperial course carries with it.

CSO: 1807/85

INTERNATIONAL

VREMYA COMMENTARY ON CIA MANUAL FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

LD240537 Moscow Television Service In Russian 1800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Kondratyev commentary]

[Text] After the mining of Nicaraguan ports, it would have seemed difficult to surprise Americans with the hypocrisy of the policy pursued by the White House toward Nicaragua. Now it turns out that it is possible. The uncovering of the manual for the Nicaraguan Contras shows the value of the Reagan administration's assurances.

The presidential directive of 4 December 1981 says that not a single U.S. state official is to be involved in murder or planning murder for political motives. The 94-page CIA manual, written in Spanish, recommends resorting to neutralization, that is, murder of Nicaraguan workers in judicial bodies, the police, and the security services.

If possible, the document says, it is essential to hire professional killers. Many manuals and other advice bears witness that the U.S. leadership unashamedly uses terrorist methods against a sovereign state. And now the White House is trying to quell the fire of indignation. McFarlane, presidential aide on national security, denies any complicity by the CIA, or the administration itself, in preparing this document. A worried head of the White House, in the final stage of the election campaign, has been forced to give instructions on an inquiry, instructing none other than his close friend, CIA Director Casey.

The fear is growing in the United States itself and beyond its borders that the administration--in the event of success in the elections--will not stop at extreme means, including a direct invasion, to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. U.S. officials hope to gain victory of what they consider the forces of democracy. The CIA manual also eloquently bears witness to what Washington understands by democracy. [Video shows map of Nicaragua followed by shots of troops and military hardware in the countryside. Varied shots of White House, stills of Central American troops. Still of blue manual with Spanish title, still of Langley CIA headquarters and quotes in English from manual bracketed with CIA insignia. More shots of troops and weaponry].

CSO: 1807/85

INTERNATIONAL

UZBEK SCIENCE ACADEMY HITS NEW YORK ACADEMY'S ZIONISM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by E. Yu. Yusupov, vice-president, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and academician, UzSSR: "Political Intriguers From Science: Once Again on the Activity of Antisoviet Zionist Centers in the USA"]

[Text] Close connections between scientific institutions and individual scientists of various countries have become a fine tradition. The scientific institutions of our republic's Academy of Sciences also act in the interests of peace, progress, and mutual understanding. They are expanding their contacts with scientists from the countries of the socialist alliance and from the capitalist and developing states. In recent years our ties with the scientific institutions of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Afghanistan, Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, France, India and Jordan have been strengthened. These ties are expressed in the form of joint development of specific problems in the natural and social sciences and in the exchange of scientific information and scientific delegations.

Many of our republic's scientists are members of the Academy of Sciences and of worldwide scientific societies. Among them are A. S. Sadykov, U. A. Arifov, K. Z. Sufarov, V. P. Shcheglov, G. A. Abdurakhmanov, E. Fazylov, F. A. Abdulloyev and others. These people have made a great contribution to the development of science and technology, and their selection for membership in scientific organizations of foreign countries is in order. Through them we establish good relations with the scientific institutions and leading scientists of foreign countries and together work out a number of specific scientific problems which are of theoretical and practical significance.

Our country's scientists, including those of Uzbekistan, have always favored and supported direct contacts which facilitate the development of science and technology, meet the common interests of progressive mankind and aid in enhancing friendship and mutual understanding of peoples, preserving and strengthening peace on our planet, and preventing the threat of a new war.

On this background, the administrative policy of certain scientific institutions in the USA is totally incomprehensible. It is the policy directed at subordinating scientific ties to the purposes of increasing international tensions and

creating a greater distrust and enmity between peoples. This policy, which is determined by the interests of extreme reactionary circles in the USA, cannot help but arouse indignation.

Last year an article was published on the pages of PRAVDA VOSTOKA telling of the dishonest methods of the New York Academy of Science. It was pointed out that the interests of scientific-technical progress were subordinated to the narrow political interests of extreme reactionary anti-Soviet and Zionist circles striving to exacerbate the international situation and to influence the minds and feelings of the Soviet people.

The article reported the election of three Soviet citizens--Yu. Borodovskiy, I. Kleyn and P. Bal'shem--as active members of the New York Academy of Sciences with a specialty in eastern studies. We were surprised and indignant at the fact that the newly proclaimed "academicians", who had nothing at all to do with science and who had never published a single work on eastern studies, were named as members of one of the major scientific institutions in the USA. Who are these people in fact?

Borodovskiy, before his exit from the USSR, worked at Uzorgtekhvodstroy and was an unnoted and uninspired engineer, far removed from science. Kleyn, a foreman at the "Goluboy ekran" [Blue Screen] fashion house, had long ago earned the reputation of being a petty thief. All of his erudition was expressed only in the fact that he cleverly pocketed money for the repair of television apparatus. The third "academician", Bal'shem, was a hanger-on at the Fotoreklama Combine, and his "scientific" work differed little from the work of Kleyn.

These are the people that the New York Academy of Sciences accepted into its honored ranks.

The facts presented in the article naturally evoked the deep satisfaction not only of scientists. The newspaper editorial office received letters from many Soviet citizens. They wrote with indignation of the machinations of the USA reactionary circles.

Recently we witnessed a new outrageous fact which can in no way be reconciled with the interests of science and the strengthening of scientific ties between countries.

In 1984 the New York Academy of Sciences is holding elections for active members in such new scientific directions as biochemistry, atmospheric sciences, anthropology, biomedicine, biophysics, computer-informational sciences, protection of the biosphere, microbiology, psychology, philosophy, etc. For participation in the voting (for election of new members to the New York Academy of Sciences), election ballots have been sent to Uzbekistan on members of this academy who were previously unknown to us. Having acquainted ourselves with these documents, we were once again surprised. The newly pronounced academicians had no relation at all to science, and particularly to the newest directions in science and technology.

The first of the newly announced members of the New York Academy of Sciences--the former Soviet citizen Boris Mshcheyevich Yusupov--had emigrated to Israel.

He completed the agricultural institute with a specialization in veterinary medicine, but never worked in this specialty. For 21 years he was the head of the raw materials section at the Bukhara Meat Combine, and after that Bukhara residents knew him as a butcher in one of the city's stores. The politically short-sighted and greedy man had no relation to science and was very far from it.

By the way, the voting materials sent by the New York Academy came to the house where Yusupov had lived before his emigration to Israel. Khosiyat El'natanova currently resides in this house. She sent a letter to the UzSSR Academy of Sciences with the following content:

"The mother of seven children is writing you from Bukhara. I live on Krasno-znamennaya Street, Apartment 13. Boris Yusupov formerly resided here. He later moved to Israel, but letters still come here for him even now. Quite recently another letter came. My children said that it was from the New York Academy of Sciences. I had always believed that Yusupov was a meat salesman, and not an academician."

I believe that this letter from a simple woman needs no commentary. We are once again faced with political blackmail directed at stirring emigration sentiments among Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality. Promising them hills of gold, even electing them for membership in the New York Academy, the blackmailers are trying to push the Soviet people toward betrayal and treason to the Homeland, toward breaking ties with relatives and loved ones, and toward tedious wandering throughout the countries of the capitalist world.

Another Soviet citizen and member of the New York Academy who received the right to vote was Nekhemiya Leybovich Rozengauz. He completed the Mechanical-Mathematics Faculty at Moscow University. Often changing his place of work, he did not show himself anywhere to be a capable scientific worker. Rozengauz presently works as an engineer in one of Tashkent's institutes. An acquaintance with his activity has shown that he too has no relation to science.

We have repeatedly invited him to the Academy of Sciences Presidium for a talk. In this we had only good intentions--to establish contacts with him, to find out whether he is really a scientist having a claim to world renown. However, Rozengauz categorically refused to meet with the representatives of the Academy of Sciences.

This surprises and alerts us. What did he do to earn such attention from his foreign "colleagues"? Evidently, he himself can't explain this. And it would seem to us that he merely performs the role of a pawn in the dirty game of the foreign anti-Soviet zionist centers. There is no doubt that the election of N. L. Rozengauz for membership in the New York Academy is nothing other than continued political blackmail having far-reaching anti-Soviet purposes. We can imagine how future events will develop. After the election of individual Soviet citizens for membership in foreign academies and scientific societies, there will be a hubbub around the "important scientists" who are, in their words, "being held" in the USSR. On the other hand, shouting advertisements about western freedom, about money, and about democracy will pour oil into the waning

fires of emigre sentiments of individual Soviet people.

We, the scientists of Uzbekistan, protest the use of science for purposes of political blackmail and ideological diversions. Science and technology must serve the goals of humanism, and socio-economic and spiritual progress of mankind. It is specifically these lofty ideals which Soviet science serves.

The dishonest methods and machinations of political intriguers from science never have and never will facilitate a strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between peoples.

12322

CSO: 1830/63

INTERNATIONAL

ETHIOPIAN VANGUARD PARTY FORMED, CONTINUES REVOLUTION'S WORK

Peasant, Worker Organizations

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36, 31 Aug-6 Sep 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Leon Onikhimovskiy, editor-in-chief of the socio-political journal KONTINENTY, published in the Polish People's Republic: "Ethiopia, After Having Cut the Chains of Feudalism"]

[Excerpts] Addis-Ababa--Warsaw. At the beginning of September the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia opens, which will lead the struggle for the reorganization of society on a socialist basis. This significant event will take place in conditions of the preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, which occurred on 12 September 1974.

In the difficult struggle with internal and external reaction, Socialist Ethiopia is confidently implementing the plans of political, economic, social and cultural construction. The radical reforms carried out by the people's power--the expropriation of the lands of the landowners and their transfer to peasants, the creation of the first co-operatives and state farms, the nationalization of large industrial enterprises and banks, and the adoption of a law protecting the rights of the workers--have attracted the broad masses of the population to the side of the revolution.

Solving the Tasks of the Construction of the New Society

The friendly support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other states of the socialist commonwealth, which have sent specialists in the sphere of the national economy and medicine, played an important role in the consolidation of revolutionary power.

Already in 1979 the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia received the opportunity of proceeding in earnest to the realization of the

program of the economic reorganization of society. The process of the political reconstruction of society has also begun. The peasant associations have been strengthened, which amalgamate farms with an area of up to 800 hectares in combined pieces of land into a kebele. One of their main tasks has consisted and consists in the explanation of the program and goals of the revolution and of bringing them into the consciousness of the broadest masses.

The possibility has emerged of proceeding to the gradual solution of the problems even on the most difficult front--the economic front. In Ethiopia 7 percent of the entire able-bodied population are employed in the processing and food sectors of industry and the service sphere. All of industry as a whole secures only 5 percent of the national income. It is clear that given such a level of development it is difficult to carry out the modernization of the agricultural sector, whose basis up to now is formed by natural economy.

At the end of October 1978, the Supreme Council of Centralized Planning was created for the purpose of raising industrial and agricultural production. In spite of all the difficulties, it carried out the exceedingly responsible mission entrusted to it. In talking with the workers of the council, I was convinced of how attentively and thoughtfully they approach to the elaboration of the programs for the future and soberly take into account the difficult realities of today. In developing comprehensive relations with the socialist states, Ethiopia at the same time is undertaking efforts aimed at obtaining credits from the European Economic Community. Appropriate agreements have already been signed with the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Holland, and a number of other countries.

The Peasant Becomes the Master of the Land

The current leadership of Ethiopia ascribes enormous significance to the solution of this problem. The increase of the educational level of the broad masses of workers and the training of skilled national personnel for all sectors of the economy, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, declared, in particular, is the necessary condition of building the foundations of socialist society in Ethiopia. Speaking in August of this year at a ceremony for awarding diplomas to the graduates of the University of AddisAbaba, he emphasized that the revolutionary government regret the efforts and means for the development of the system of education at all levels. Graphic evidence of the successes in this sphere is the lowering of the level of illiteracy in the country during the last years from 93 to 37.6 percent. The national economy is based, above all, on agricultural production, but thus far extremely primitive methods of management are predominant in it, and the enlightenment of the rural population can create necessary preconditions for the general advance of the entire standard of agriculture to a qualitatively new level.

In Ethiopia 84 million hectares of land are suitable for cultivation. However, at the present time only 14 percent of these areas are being utilized, in spite of the fact that 90 percent of the country's population of 32 million are employed in agriculture. The climatic conditions, especially in the

south, are favorable for the cultivation of such crops as coffee, sugar-cane, cacao, cotton and others. Moreover, Ethiopia has quite a few comparatively cheap sources of water energy--the Blue Nile, Wabi Shebele, Guiba (Juba), and Awash Rivers, as well as hundreds of their mountain tributaries. With rational farm management, it would be possible to gather harvests twice a year on many of the lands. Theoretically, the country could feed the population of all of Africa.

A historic act of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia was the proclamation, in March 1975, of the decree on agricultural reform. All of the land went over into the hands of the state, and henceforth every peasant could receive 10 hectares of land for cultivation, on condition of the refusal to use hired labor. The decree annulled all debts of the peasants to usurers and large estate owners. A few cotton and coffee plantations, which were, as a rule, the property of Europeans, were also nationalized. Only with the realization of the nationalization and introduction of the prohibition to sell land, conditions appeared for the implementation of a rational agricultural policy.

One of the most difficult problems now is the supply of the cities with food, as well as the expansion of the plantation farms that provide foreign exchange for the purchases of imported equipment. The decision was taken to create large state farms on the fertile lands in the provinces of Arsi and Bale. Already today, these farms have more than 200,000 hectares of land at their disposal. A group of Polish pilots working in this region are engaged in the pollination of wheat, barley and rape fields from the air. Fertile soil of volcanic origin, which covers an enormous plateau, located at an altitude of 2,500 meters above sea level, makes it possible, in spite of the closeness of the equator, to cultivate crops here that are typical for a moderate climate. It is difficult to encompass with the eye the extensive spaces completely covered with the yellow blossoms of the rape and the heavy ears of wheat and barley.

The First Modern Farms

We visited two local farms. The residential houses and farm structures were built with the support of the state. Those who work here live significantly better than the small individual peasants. This even the Western journalists, who by no means are sympathetic to the Ethiopian revolution, are forced to acknowledge. Some of them, however, take an exceedingly original approach to the assessment of what they had seen. A female correspondent of the Belgian newspaper SOIR, for example, in reporting on the achievements of the revolutionary government, adds that "the appearance of this monotonous row of perfectly identical houses and peasant farmsteads. . ." produced a "depressing impression" on her. As if in the given case, when we are talking above all about the longevity of installations, it is so important how they look from the point of view of delicate aesthetics. But meanwhile the state farms give the cities not only products, but also serve as a distinctive school of progressive experience and modern methods of agriculture.

In the province of Kefa modern coffee plantations are being created at the present time. Still comparatively recently, here, in the homeland of this plant, coffee was gathered from wild bushes. Now this crop constitutes the main item of foreign exchange receipts.

With the assistance of Soviet specialists, marsh-ridden lands in the province of Ilubabor are being drained, on which the laying-out of plantations of agricultural export crops is also being planned.

At the same time, a mass resettlement has begun from the provinces of Welo, Tigray, and Welega, which chronically suffer from drought, to Ilubabor, Gondar, and others. It is planned to build water reservoirs on the arid lands and to carry out forest-plantations, which should significantly alleviate the consequences of natural calamities. The resettlement has still another positive aspect: It contributes to the destruction of obsolete tribal structures and the unity of the nation.

Peasant associations, which have become the first elected organs of power in the village, are playing an increasingly important role in the life of the Ethiopian countryside. The associations are concerned with questions of the distribution of land, the propagation of progressive agricultural experience, and sanitation education. In addition, they are, as it were, a preliminary court instance, they review property disputes, they take measures against those who carelessly, and they punish plunderers and criminals. In other words, the peasant associations are the embryo of the power of the people in the countryside.

The military leadership of the country has decisively taken up the reorganization of the entire political infrastructure of Ethiopia. You see, during the time of the monarchy any attempts at political activity were resolutely stopped. In such conditions, the army came forward as the only organized force.

After the revolution, in proportion to the normalization of the life and realization of progressive socio-economic reforms, the necessity of creating a political party, as well as various public organizations that would take an active part in the socio-political and economic life of the country, has become increasingly evident. Side by side with the peasant associations, the kebeles, and the organs of local power in factories and institutions, trade unions and women's and youth organizations have begun to develop their activity.

The organs of people's control have attained great successes in the consolidation of the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the reorganization of the economy on the basis of socialist principles. During the past 3 years, dozens of saboteurs, plunderers, bribe-takers and other anti-popular elements have been brought to trial by them. More than 3 million birrs have been returned to the state treasury.

A merciless struggle against the class enemies of the revolution, against bureaucratism and waste is an integral part of the program of the construction of strong foundations of a socialist society in Ethiopia. The effectiveness of the organs of people's control is the result of the active

participation of the broad masses of workers in them. At present the primary committees and the brigades of the people's controllers are working in the ministries, departments, public organizations, in all industrial enterprises and peasant cooperatives. In addition, more than 400 territorial control committees have been created at the level of the provinces, oblasts and rayons.

The organs of people's control do not limit themselves to the struggle with the onslaughts of the counterrevolution and the eradication of negative phenomena. Questions of the increase of labor productivity, quality of production, and the economy of state funds are also under their authority.

The Birth of the Vanguard Party

However, the task of the construction of a socialist society in the long-term, set by the leadership of Ethiopia, required above all the creation of a vanguard party. In order to realize this task, the backbone of the real revolutionaries, with Mengistu Haile-Mariam at the head, created the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]. Already in June 1980, its first congress took place, at which the ideological platform and the program of the party being created were developed and approved. The principles of individual party membership acceptance and the obligations and rights of party members were also approved. The participants of the forum supported a plan for the gradual formation of the party. The Second COPWE Congress took place in 1983. It elected the Provisional Central Committee of the future party and continued the elaboration of its program and confirmed that scientific socialism serves as its ideological basis. Speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile-Mariam devoted a significant part of his speech to questions of the organization of the party and confirmed that all preliminary conditions necessary for its formation have been fulfilled.

The 7th Plenum of the COPWE Central Committee, which took place at the beginning of January of this year, confirmed the draft of the statute and organizational structure of the party, as well as its emblem in the form of a yellow five-point star on red background, containing the picture of sickle and hammer, which symbolize the ideas of proletarian internationalism, the alliance of workers and peasants. The creation of a vanguard party of workers and peasants is an important landmark in the history of the country, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, emphasized, who delivered a report at the Plenum, for the advancement of the Ethiopian revolution is possible only under conditions of the ideological unity and organizational solidarity of the workers. The program of the future party will become the platform for this. It pointed out the importance of strengthening the ideological-educational work among the broad masses.

During the time that has passed since 1979, a structure of COPWE was created in all provinces and its primary organizations were formed in many industrial enterprises, in state institutions, and in the armed forces. As of today, Mengistu Haile-Mariam reported in his speech, 240 primary organizations, 70 district and 33 regional COPWE organizations have been established.

The Plenum accepted the workers' program for the completion of the process of the formation of the party, the constituent congress of which will be held on the eve of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Now, when the national-democratic revolution is being completed in Ethiopia, it is said in a resolution of the Plenum, the party of the workers of Ethiopia is called upon to take upon itself the leadership of the process of the construction of socialism in the country. But it can fulfill its historic mission only on condition of the ideological and organizational unity of the party ranks. For this it is necessary that the principles of Marxism-Leninism lie at the basis of its activity. The participants of the Plenum addressed an appeal to the progressive forces to strengthen the vigilance with respect to the intrigues of the imperialist circles attempting to prevent the formation of a vanguard party in Ethiopia.

The primary party organization will become the basis of the party being formed and the chief conduit for Marxist-Leninist ideas. A party without a strong primary organization is similar to a house built on sand, Mengistu Haile-Mariam declared, speaking not long ago at a seminar for the directors of the district departments of COPWE. He emphasized at the same time that the basic responsibility for the activization of party construction rests on the district committees of the party (the district [okrug] is the second largest unit of administrative subdivision in Ethiopia after the province).

Now the process of creating the vanguard party of Ethiopia has been fully completed. Since the beginning of June, meetings were held in the primary cells of COPWE, at which the primary party organizations were created and at the same time elections of delegates to the regional constituent party conferences were held.

The formation of primary party organizations was met in the country with enormous enthusiasm, and this inspires the conviction that the tasks outlined by COPWE will be successfully realized. The working class of the country is welcoming this significant event with labor successes. During 1 week in August alone, several new large enterprises were opened: In Dyre Dawa (province of Harerge), a spinning mill was put into operation with a capacity of 7.5 tons of yarn a day, and on the outskirts of Addis Ababa--Ethiopia's first hosiery factory, which will produce 4 million pairs of socks a year. In the capital itself, two sewing factories have begun to operate and a factory for the production of leather goods, which was installed with the technical assistance of Hungary.

The Ethiopian press also emphasized the special significance of the process of the creation of primary organizations of the future party, which are called upon to become the conduit of its ideas to the labor masses. A strong party, the newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN notes in particular, can be created only on the basis of strong primary organizations. It is precisely they which have a decisive role in the formation of truly party cadres, who are guided in their work by the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and at the present time the active efforts of all COPWE members are necessary in order to make the primary organizations of the future party strong and effective.

Party Conference Held

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 38, 14-20 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Zaur Kadymbekov (Zaur Kemal' ogly), journalist and specialist of international affairs, correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA in the countries of East and West Africa: "The Birth of the Militant Vanguard of the Workers of Ethiopia"]

[Text] During these September days, Addis Ababa is alive with events which are destined to enter as bright and unforgettable pages into the many-centuries-long biography of Ethiopia. The Constituent Congress of the Workers Party opens up, before the broad masses of the workers, bright prospects for the construction of a new society and the foundations of socialism. "The formation of a ruling party which is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism represents an important stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized in a cordial greeting, which he sent to comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam in connection with his election to the high post of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (RPE).

These days Ethiopia is alive with two important events. These are the Constituent Congress of the avanguard Marxist-Leninist Workers Party and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The enthusiasm of the Ethiopian people is in the labor rhythm of the enterprises of the country, in the scope of construction and work in regard to the transformation of the land, and in the achievements with which these two truly national holidays are being met. You see, during the last month alone, 25 factories and plants were put into operation, and many social and consumer projects were opened, and thousands of new homes came into being.

Throughout the 5 days of the work of the congress, a triumphant and business-like attitude reigned in the farmsteads and in the lounges, in the hall and in the press box. A total of 1,742 delegates--the best representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers, employees and the creative intelligentsia--took part in the first party forum of the country. It is easy to understand their agitation and emotional enthusiasm. The congress summed up the results of the struggle and work of the first revolutionary decade. What did it bring to those who are sitting in this hall, to millions of their fellow citizens, many of whom participated directly in the revolution, and then fought selflessly, defending its achievements? There are as many different and unique fates as there are people. But one hardly finds among them a single one that would not be touched by the revolution and those striking changes which it brought with it: Liberation from oppression and exploitation, equality, the right of participation in the administration of the country, the right to work and education. Millions of landless peasants received allotments, and more than 11 million adults learned how to read and write.

Turned to the Future

The report of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (KOPTE) was given by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (VVAS) and COPWE, Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The revolution, he emphasized, which has developed in our country in the course of the past decades, is an event unprecedented in its significance in the political life of Ethiopia, the greatest victory every achieved by the Ethiopian people during its entire long history.

Fundamental attention was given in the report to the role and tasks of the vanguard party in the contemporary conditions of Ethiopia.

During the past decade, Mengistu Haile-Mariam noted in particular, favorable conditions were created in the country that allowed the ideology of the working class to occupy the dominating position. Guided by this ideology, we are waging a struggle for the completion of the national-democratic revolution and the construction of the foundations of socialism. The Workers Party is called upon to become the nucleus of the entire political system of Ethiopia.

In the struggle for the construction of the foundations of socialism, he continued, the party is inclined to steadily increase the role of the working class and to secure the broad participation of the trade unions in the administration of construction, in the development of socialist competition, health protection and the organization of leisure of the workers.

The nationalization of enterprises, banks, insurance companies, the housing of large property owners, and the agrarian reform, which put an end to the legally impotent and wretched situation of the peasantry--the basic mass of the population, and measures aimed at social transformations were only the beginning that made it possible to proceed to the breaking of the old society and the construction of the new life.

This was only the first step which made it possible to traverse in a decade the path which is equivalent to centuries in terms of significance. During the last 6 years alone, industrial production in the country increased by 82 percent, during the past years more than 1,000 peasant cooperatives have been created, the number of kindergartens has increased more than sixfold, and the number of people encompassed by medical service has more than doubled.

"Socialist Ethiopia has come to its glorious jubilee with significant achievements in the construction of the new life, of which the Ethiopian people and its friends throughout the world can rightfully be proud," it was emphasized in the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, which was sent to the leader of Ethiopia, comrade Mengistu, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. "Already for 10 years Ethiopia, overcoming numerous difficulties, has been confidently proceeding along the road of freedom and progress, resolutely defending the revolutionary achievements against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism, domestic and foreign reaction."

The high destination of the Workers Party of Ethiopia consists in the fact that it will have to head and lead the people behind it in the further movement along the road of the construction of socialism. The delegates thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed the internal political and economic situation in the country and questions of the future state organization--the creation of a democratic people's republic of Ethiopia, as well as the tasks of the long-term plan of economic and social development for the next 10-year period. This plan, which was adopted by the congress, provides for up to now unprecedented annual growth of industrial production, radical structural changes in the economy, the intensification of agriculture, and an increase in the standard of living of the people.

However, the realization of these goals is possible only under the condition of peace on earth, relaxation of international tension, and the reduction of the arms race that is being incited by the imperialists of the United States and their allies.

"The struggle for peace and disarmament, which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries conduct, enjoys the support of all democratic forces. I would like to make use of the opportunity that has presented itself," Mengistu Haile-Mariam said to the applause of the hall, "to express, on behalf of the delegates of the constituent congress, admiration for the contribution which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is making to the struggle for peace. We fully support the constructive proposals which the Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced in the United Nations and in other forums and which, we are convinced, meet the expectations of all peoples.

"In This Lies Our Revolutionary Duty"

One after the other the delegates appeared on the platform of the congress--the first secretaries of provincial party committees, the directors of public mass organizations, the representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. From the short, but--in terms of content--capacious speeches the most detailed account took shape about what Ethiopia is living from today, how difficult the break with the past is, what a difficult struggle still lies ahead, and how great the creative force of the people is which has been awakened to a new life. They discussed the report and other important documents of the congress in a business-like manner, which have become a concrete program of action for communists and all workers of the country.

Feleke Tekle is a simple peasant from a cooperative in the province of Bale. Today he is one of those who took an active part in the discussion of the 10-year plan for the socio-economic development of his country. What great and difficult path the revolution has gone through if a farm-hand, who yesterday was still miserable, forgotten and illiterate, now discusses affairs of state importance and participates in the creation of the vanguard party!

"We, the Ethiopian peasants," he said, "vote with both arms for this revolutionary plan. They may ask me: Why? Because its fulfillment will make it

possible for us to replace the wooden plough with a tractor, to unite small farmers into large cooperatives, to build dams, and to provide water for the fields. New schools, hospitals, clubs, kindergartens--all this is taken into account and weighed in the plan, everything in it is subordinated to one goal --to improve the life of people, to make their labor joyous. But much depends also on us, on our work. The revolution has given us freedom and land, but we ourselves have to build the new life on it. In this lies our revolutionary duty."

The delegates extended a warm welcome to the foreign guests. There were more than 70 delegations at the congress--the envoys of the communist and workers parties, the representatives of the national liberation movements and international democratic organizations. The delegation of the CPSU is headed by G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the guests are the heads of state of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the president of the People's Organization of South West Africa (SWAPO), and the president of the African National Congress (ANC).

Strengthened by Friendship Forever

With special attention and interest the delegates listened to the speech of the head of the CPSU delegation, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade G. V. Romanov, who conveyed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's wish of successful work in the interest of the development of the revolution and the flourishing of the fatherland for all who today proclaim the creation of a party in Ethiopia that is guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

"The distinctive feature of the report of comrade Mengistu," G. V. Romanov, the head of the CPSU delegation, said in his speech, "is the combination of the aspiration for the future with a sober calculation of the real circumstances. As a party which recognizes its great responsibility before the people, the Workers Party of Ethiopia honestly and openly talks about the difficulties and unsolved problems. It emphasizes rightly that a lot of effort and time is still required to wrest the country from the clutches of backwardness inherited from the past."

"The greatest achievement of the workers of the country," G. V. Romanov said further, "is the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In the solution of this task, a task of truly historic significance, a creative approach was manifested and forms and methods of party construction were found that are unique and that meet distinctive national characteristics.

"Today the strengthening of the party and the consistent realization of its program becomes the most important link in the consolidation of the new power and the development of the country on the rails of the construction of the foundations of socialist society."

"In questions of the preservation of peace, the Soviet Union occupies and will occupy a strong and consistent position. We do not threaten anyone, and

we are not striving for the attainment of military superiority. Our ideal is a world without arms," G. V. Romanov declared. "Such a line also determines the policy of the Soviet Union in Africa." "Our approach to African problems is principled and open," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes. "We are not pursuing any interests that would be contrary to the expectations of the Africans themselves. At the same time, we are resolutely against the transformation of this continent into an arena of global political, and even more so military confrontation. And, it goes without saying, we categorically reject attempts to declare Africa or some of its regions a sphere of someone's "vital interests".

Comrade G. V. Romanov made a special note of the close friendly relations that have developed between our states.

"Today these relations are built on the tested principles of equality and international solidarity. They are strengthened by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia," G. V. Romanov declared. The "Long-Term Program of Economic Development", which is calculated for the forthcoming decade, serves the further deepening of relations between the USSR and Ethiopia."

Comrade G. V. Romanov presented the congress with greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as with a memorable gift of the CPSU Central Committee--an aloe banner with the depiction of the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The program, which was signed here during the days of the work of the congress, envisages the development of the most important and most promising sectors of the economy of Ethiopia. It outlines the execution of such large-scale projects as the creation of a powerful raw material base for light and food industry, which will be conducive to the increase of the export potential of the country, the development of 60,000 hectares of land in the Awash River region, the continuation of the construction of the largest plant in Dire Dawa and the most powerful hydroelectric power plant on the Wabi Shebele River, and the search for oil and gas in the Ogaden.

"We well remember and highly appreciate the enormous assistance which your country has given and continues to give to the people of Ethiopia," Bogale Tadivos Degefu, the chief engineer of a tractor assembly plant in Nazret, which has just been built with the assistance of the USSR, during the visit of the enterprise by the delegation of the CPSU with comrade G. V. Romanov at the head. "And here is our plant, which by right is called the first-born of a new domestic sector of the economy--agricultural machine building--the result of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries. One could cite quite a few such examples. And our fraternal relations will grow stronger and develop further, and this inspires us with the conviction that we will fulfill without fail everything outlined by the party.

The work of the congress there and then received a broad response in the primary party organizations and in all labor collectives.

The congress of the vanguard party, the first in the history of the country, continued its work for 5 days. For 5 days a serious and business-like discussion went on concerning the path traversed during the years of the revolution and those enormous tasks which the party and the people will have to solve in the course of the construction of socialism.

Its participants proclaimed the creation of a vanguard party in the country and approved its program and statute. Then the elections to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia took place. The first Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia unanimously elected Mengistu Haile-Mariam as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and other central leading organs of the party were also elected.

On behalf of the heads of the delegations of the fraternal parties and in the name of the CPSU delegation, G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech, in which he expressed his sincere gratitude to comrade Mengistu and the Ethiopian leadership for the invitation to take part in the work of the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and congratulated all members selected for the composition of its militant staff.

"The work of the congress," G. V. Romanov said in particular, "produced a deep impression on us. The fact that representatives of a large number of communist and workers parties and revolutionary-democratic parties and movements were present at it, more eloquently than any words, is indicative of the growth of the international authority of Socialist Ethiopia and testifies to its contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces of the planet for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The concluding words were spoken by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, who underscored that the goal created at the congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia is to work in the name of the construction of the new society and deep transformations in the life of the country.

The constituent congress of the vanguard Marxist-Leninist Party of Ethiopia is declared closed. The triumphant sounds of the Internationale ring under the high vaults of the castle.

8970

CSO: 1807/49

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

CHILEAN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT--Beijing, 20 October--Chilean Foreign Relations Minister J. Del Valle Allende, who is in Beijing on an official visit, has been received by PRC President Li Xiannian and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. XINHUA reports that Zhao Ziyang, describing the state of relations between China and Chile, stated that both countries "hold identical viewpoints on many important international problems." "We are satisfied with the development of bilateral relations," he said. [TASS report: "Chilean Minister in Beijing"] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3 PM]

CSO: 1807/85

NATIONAL

MORE COUNTERPROPAGANDA AGAINST WESTERN 'LIES' NEEDED

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 8, Aug 84

(signed to press 30 Jul 84) p 60-64

[Article by Ye. Nozhin, professor of the Department of Ideological Work of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee: "Counterpropaganda and the 'Psychological War'"]

[Text] V. I. Lenin taught that the more profound the planned transformation, "the greater is the need to support interest in it and a conscious attitude, and convince more and more millions and tens of millions of its necessity" (Complete Collected Works, vol 42, p 140). Proceeding from this proposition, the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded that all of our ideological, indoctrinational, and propaganda work be raised to the level of the great and complex tasks decided by the party. Particularly emphasized was the need to keep in mind that under today's conditions, the international situation has become sharply exacerbated, as well as the struggle of the two ideologies. Trying to impede the natural course of history, in terror over the growing influence of existing socialism, world imperialism, especially American imperialism, has resorted to the "psychological war," an unprecedented attack on our social system and Marxist-Leninist ideology. What are the characteristics of a "psychological war"? How does it differ from the ideological struggle?

Between a struggle of ideas and a "psychological war" there are substantial qualitative differences. Marxist-Leninists consider the struggle of ideas the rule for peaceful co-existence of states with different social structures. We regard it as a comparison of ideas, a historical debate on the advantages of one social system or another, as a struggle for peaceful social opinion. But a "psychological war" is a departure from this sort of honest debate. Openly announcing the intention to liquidate the socialist system, organizing a "crusade" against communism, the class adversary turns to ideological diversions and methods of political-emotional pressure in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, and to concentrated working on people's consciousness using propaganda.

Socialist reality in and of itself has a mighty influence on a person's spiritual place. But it is necessary to take into account that passivity and negligence in political indoctrinational work and counterpropaganda efforts lead to a situation in which the adversary succeeds in exerting influence on some portion of Soviet people. "...It is necessary to expand broadly aggressive counterpropaganda work not only in the international arena but also within the country," said the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "Party committees must clearly reveal what, and in what form and through which channels, the adversary tries to insinuate among us, and repulse his sorties in a timely and conclusive fashion."

A special place among forms of ideological activity belongs to counterpropaganda, which forms an organic part of the content of party propaganda and political agitation, and interacts and combines with them. The necessity to coordinate communist propaganda with the struggle against bourgeois propaganda was mentioned by V. I. Lenin (see Complete Collected Works, vol 42, p 116).

The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee advanced the demand to establish a unified system of counterpropaganda--dynamic and effective. The unity of this system is ensured by the activity of a number of links--from higher party organs to local party organizations and labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo are devoting serious attention to the leadership of counterpropaganda. The firm, consistent, well-considered policies of the CPSU are of great importance.

World opinion gives special recognition and support to the efforts of the USSR aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace on earth. In a speech at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized: "We can see clearly the threat which is today being created for humanity by the reckless adventuristic actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and we speak out against it, focusing attention on this danger of the peoples of all the earth."

Recently the wit and counterpropagandistic tendency of materials of our press, television, and radio have been strengthened.

Party Committees have activized attention to problems of the political indoctrination of working people under conditions of the exacerbated ideological struggle. They regard counterpropaganda as one of the important spheres of their activity, and try to conduct it systematically, with the proper competence, and consistently, bearing in mind the specific situation. The number of propagandists and lecturers specializing in problems of the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda is growing.

At the same time, every lecturer, propagandist, and agitator in the world today must be a counterpropagandist, in command of the appropriate methods for this. The ability to argumentatively oppose bourgeois propaganda with our party point of view, comment on current events, and refute false rumors--all this must be an integral part of every public appearance.

In the theoretical struggle, as V. I. Lenin taught, each time there arises the necessity to expose and unmask "the trends of a given time which are most widespread and most harmful for democracy and socialism" (Complete Collected Works, vol 20, p 357). At the modern stage, the especially dangerous ideologies and policies in the reactionary conglomerate of ideological-political trends hostile to Marxism are anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, right and "left" opportunism, revisionism, bourgeois nationalism, zionism, and so forth. Anti-communism as the main ideological-political weapon of imperialism, despite all the efforts of bourgeois apologists and the fomenting of anti-communist hysteria, is undergoing a severe crisis, as evidenced by the inconsistency and endless "rotation" of its theories, concepts, and theses.

As was emphasized at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Tallinn (October 1982), the ideological struggle is not waged abstractly, but around the very specific and topical problems which concern the broad masses. The most important of these are problems of standard of living, war and peace, human rights, and national relations.

The Soviet people must know that in the course by which the "crusade" against communism is materializing in the United States a whole series of measures have been worked out which are directed at further activating ideological diversions and direct interference in all spheres of the social life of socialist countries. The ideological diversions are thoroughly planned. More than 400 subversive centers (150 of which are in the United States) are working out the strategy and tactics of the "psychological war." Ideological diversionary endeavors have become the profession of thousands of specialists and certified scholars, and the leaders of capitalist countries take part in it personally.

Literally everything is today incorporated into the weapons of the "psychological war"--from the latest technological devices to hostile rumors and anecdotes. Television and radio are widely used.

Trying by all means to expand the framework of the "psychological war," bourgeois ideologues are attempting to conduct it in a still more differentiated fashion. Previously, subversive propaganda was designed mainly for the youth and intelligentsia of socialist countries, whereas now attempts are being made to influence literally all social groups. For example, in carrying on the "psychological war" against the Soviet working class, apologists of the bourgeoisie do not stop even at attempts to provoke strikes in our country. In particular, inciting

leaflets addressed to the inhabitants of Tallinn had the following content: "If you are for justice and democracy, then take part in a "quiet half-hour" strike beginning on 1 December. Do the same on the first day of every following month." The leaflets were accompanied by the appeal "Read and pass it along." The Voice of America, BBC, German Wave, Radio Sweden and Radio Canada in chorus for several months urged this action, falsely confirming that a "major strike" was being prepared in Soviet Estonia. This vile undertaking flopped when it came up against the organization and moral-political unity of the working people of Soviet Estonia. (See "Obostreniye ideologicheskoy bor'by na mirovoy arene i politicheskoye vospitaniye trudyashchikhsya" [Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Indoctrination of the Working People], Moscow, 1983, pp 39-40.)

The hawks of the "psychological war" are trying to exert an influence on the population of all our republics. CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade D. A. Kunayev noted at the 10th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee that "reactionary propaganda tries in every way to exert ideological influence on Kazakhstan and works on the population in a differentiated fashion. Recently anti-Soviet organizations have participated in various actions, and also a number of foreign Catholic and Islamic centers."

It has become the rule: the intensity of ideological diversions and propaganda campaigns against socialist countries is markedly increased in periods of preparing for significant events such as party congresses, anniversaries, and state holidays. The aim is to knock down the nation-wide rise, cloud the festive mood of the people, and implant doubt about the correctness of party policies. This is why plans of preparation for every important political and state event must also include measures for counteracting the ideological adversary.

The responsible function of counterpropaganda is to foster immunity and a sense of class intolerance with regard to bourgeois ideology. The important thing here has always been the formation of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world-view. As emphasized at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in this effort it is particularly important to give political and economic studies a practical thrust, eliminate dogmatism and formalism, and bring up communists and working people into conscious political soldiers, able to evaluate social phenomena independently and engage in argumentative polemics with any adversary. Ideological immunity is also formed on the basis of a sense of class character, Soviet patriotism, pride in our Motherland, and profound understanding by every Soviet individual of the hostile essence of the "psychological war" as a cover for the criminal military-political plans of imperialism.

In this work it is necessary to take into account that the modern Soviet youth, and even many adults do not know the severity of capitalist exploitation or the hardships of the post-October period, nor the burdens and deprivations of the war years: more than 150 million Soviet citizens were born after the Great Patriotic War and live under conditions of the most prolonged period of peaceful development in the history of our country. This is a joy, our great achievement, but it is also where our problems lie: certain young people, in evaluating one event or another, sometimes fail to develop a sense of class intuition, and though they are educated and informed they are at times politically naive.

We should be concerned by the belated civic maturation of some young people, and their striving to stand out not for their knowledge and love of labor, but for imagined originality, imitation of western "culture," and expensive possessions bought with their parents' money. The ideological adversary tries to make use of all this. That is why it is necessary to give tireless concern to the ideological-moral, class, and labor tempering of young people. A person who listens to western "voices," and especially one who, through naivete, sometimes believes them is one to whom must be tirelessly explained the vast qualitative difference between the propaganda of socialist countries and bourgeois propaganda.

Sometimes, opening themselves up to the foreign wave, they reason approximately like this: I have read our newspaper, watched our television, and now I will listen to what "they" say. I will compare both opinions and obtain an objective picture... But this "approach," this attempt to find some "even-handedness" [ravnodeystviyushchaya], is a perfect manifestation of political naivete and immaturity. Falsehood cannot be put together with the truth; not one word through the ether "from that side" is spoken without an ideological charge, without a class-determined, usually diversionary-ideological goal, although cleverly disguised, to have its effect on every listener or viewer.

After all, hundreds of millions of dollars are not spent in the radio stations Voice of America, Liberty, or BBC in order to divert the Soviet people, inform them about events, or raise their cultural level. There are practically no aspects of existing socialism that the ideological adversary would not try to slander. And no matter which guise he puts on--malicious prophet or sweet-speaking well-wisher--it is only the routine subject for achieving his main goal: to pour just a drop of poison into people's hearts and shake our unity. Modern radio diversionists follow the old recipe of Goebbels: "In the gas chamber, several hundred people can be poisoned at once, and with a well-planned lie--millions..."

No one will permit in his home a contemptible traitor or murderer, but this is well known: in front of the microphones of subversive broadcasting, yesterday's fascist stooges, hangmen and criminals, traitors and renegades are pursuing their trade. And of course, as the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, we cannot give up without a principled, party-minded evaluation of the actions of people who, consciously or unconsciously, as they say, sing with a foreign voice, spreading all sorts of gossip and rumor.

V. I. Lenin considered counterpropaganda one of the most subtle and skillful methods of ideological influence. Setting the task of openly unmasking the bourgeois ideologues, "catching the bourgeoisie in a word," he taught us to do this capably, taking into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the historical moment. Thus, a polemical nature was always one of the clearly expressed traits of Lenin's style--the style of an ideological warrior, scholar, and revolutionary. In strictly argumentative polemics he saw a tested method of debunking the ideological adversary, proving the truth, and expanding influence on the masses. But if the class adversary resorts to the provocational methods of lies and deception in order to "outshout, not give the truth a chance to be heart out, and flood everything with a stream of swearing and shouts," then is it useless to hold an honest debate with him. In such a case, Lenin taught us not to try "to refute every piece of nonsense which happens to surface into god's light." For the adversary is just waiting to drag us into polemics on every issue known to be false. In addition, repulsing every provocation means sometimes unwillingly propagandizing it and having to take a defensive position. Well knowing that sooner or later every lie will be exposed, the ideological adversary conducts his fire "in series." If a new planned insinuation has not succeeded in reaching the addressee, another follows it, then yet another poisons the ether, and so forth.

Just recently, the masters of the "psychological war" have accomplished an entire series of malicious ideological diversions. For example, the lie about the "ten thousand convicts" in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was followed by gross provocation in France, when a large group of Soviet workers was sent from the country. This was followed by the fabrications about the "Soviet submarines" at the borders of Sweden, the "hand of Moscow" in the anti-war demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe, and the "communist conspiracy" in Central America participated in by the USSR and Cuba, which served as the "pretext" for the barbaric assault by the United States on Grenada and the armed provocations against Nicaragua.

As we see, the production line of lies operates without a rest. So in the process of counterpropaganda it is particularly important to expose the provocational design of the ideological adversary. All of the propagandists' most cunning devices will cease to be effective as soon as their motives and manipulative techniques become clear. Revealing the false essence of the routine ideological diversion or group of diversions, it is necessary to develop in people an ideological feeling, class approach, and ability to recognize deception independently.

These are some of the most general considerations relating to the structure, function, directions, methodology and methods of counterpropaganda. In view of its difficult, complex character, every lecturer, propagandist, and ideological worker must meet increased demands. Above all, this means a well-grounded Marxist-Leninist theoretical training and the ability to pass on to others the force of one's ideological conviction. Intolerance for the class enemy, a clear political position, and party-minded passion in internal or external polemics with the adversary, in and of themselves have an ideological and emotional charge and exert a mighty indoctrinational influence. In addition there are knowledge of the class adversary and the essence of his manipulative devices, high political vigilance, ideological feeling, speed and precision of reaction, and irreproachable mastery of the methodology and methods of ideological opposition. The ability to operate with a knowledge of the cause, and resolutely and inventively ensure the success of counterpropaganda is the most difficult form of ideological work.

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CSO: 1830/32

FIGHT AGAINST RELIGION MUST BE ORGANIZED, INDIVIDUALIZED

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 8, Aug 84 (signed to press 9 Aug 84) p 33-38

[Article by S. Yaroshchuk, secretary of the Ivatsevichskiy raykom, Belorussian CP: "In the Struggle for Man"]

[Excerpts] When the conversation turns to the work of the party organizations in atheist education, in our raykom the case that occurred in the "Rassvet" kolkhoz is often recalled. A great misfortune struck the home of Vera Evdokimovna Mokhor, one of the kolkhoz members: her husband died and then her son was tragically killed. Of course, her relatives, neighbors and other countrymen did not let her remain alone and consoled her as well as they could. But the Baptists visited her home particularly. "Pray, Vera," they suggested, "that alone will ease your troubles." The widow yielded to the sympathy and persistent advice of her "brothers and sisters in Christ" and began to attend their meetings.

There is no telling how long this praying would have lasted if the village activists had not come to her. Albeit a little late, but they came to Vera Evdokimovna with an open heart and a sincere desire to help. They eased her troubles in whatever way they could. All this yielded good results, although not immediately. Vera Evdokimovna took heart, works well in animal husbandry and is held in respect by people.

This example again recalls how important it is for all of us constantly to have every person in our field of vision, to know his affairs and his troubles, not to overlook the difficult moments and situations in his life, to come to his aid in time and to give support to whoever needs it.

All of our ideological work and especially that in atheist education of the workers must be permeated with precisely this sensitive attitude toward man and with the belief in his intellect and strength. The spiritual elevation of people, the establishment of favorable conditions for their work, study, living and rest, and the continual development in them of the feeling of being masters of their fate and their country is the daily duty of the party organizations, the ideological cadres, the soviet, trade union and komsomol activists and the managers of the labor collectives.

The forming and strengthening of scientific atheist convictions in workers is an important component part of ideological work and a subject of unremitting concern on the part of the Belorussian CP raykom and the primary party organizations. We constantly recall the instructions of the June (1983) CPSU CC plenum regarding the fact that work must not be relaxed with a population group as specific as believers. In order to strengthen activity in this direction, councils on atheism have been established under the auspices of the raykom and the large party organizations, while 129 atheist education organizers have been provided for the labor collectives of the rayon.

In the planning and process of work, the raykom and the primary party organizations study and take into account the religious situation in the oblast, in their own rayon and in every labor collective, the special features of various groups of believers and the changes that occur in people's consciousness. Without this, of course, it is impossible to conduct work effectively. Our religious situation, however, is not a simple one. Nine Orthodox churches, a Roman Catholic church and five Evangelical Baptist Christian communities function in our rayon. There are also believers of other religious orientations. As is well known, many foreign radio stations have increased their subversive activity, disseminating "holy" sermons with an anti-soviet aftertaste. We try to take all of this into consideration in our daily work.

We utilize various forms, means and methods of ideological influence in the atheist education of the population. These comprise, first and foremost, the system of party training, komsomol political education and the economic education of workers. The study of all other subjects and courses in the system of political and economic education also gives propagandists the possibility to provide their listeners with scientific atheist conclusions and inculcate militant atheist skills in them. The directors of schools of communist labor and economic knowledge demonstrate, by means of facts drawn from local life, how belief in God fetters a person's initiative in his work and social activity, as well as how religious holidays cause damage to the development of the economy.

Lecture-room propaganda plays a great role in atheist education, and many teachers, physicians and agricultural specialists actively participate in it. In the course of a year they give about 250-270 lectures on atheist themes. There is systematic organization in the rayon of film lectures, socio-political lectures and a series of lectures entitled "Religion and the Present," as well as evenings devoted to particular themes; in addition, two people's universities of atheist knowledge for parents are in operation.

We utilize all these forms with due regard for the particular ages of our audience. We also try to attract more listeners, increase their interest and achieve more persuasiveness, clarity and effectiveness in our affirmation of scientific truths.

It should be mentioned here, however, that although lecture propaganda yields good results in work with unbelievers or people who vacillate, as we are often convinced, its influence on believers, especially on sectarians, is not as great as we would like. They avoid participating in atheist measures by every possible means. In the "Rassvet," "Sovetskaya Belorussiya" and "Bolshevik" kolkhoz settlements, where there are Evangelical Baptist Christian communities, no more than three or four believers come to lectures.

Taking this into account, we try to find more effective methods and forms of lecture propaganda. More and more frequently, we now hold lectures in brigades, on farms, in shops and at construction sites.

This experiment is being disseminated more and more widely in other kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in industrial enterprises.

While not disparaging the significance of lecture propaganda and other forms of mass educational influence on people, we nevertheless assign a paramount role to individual work with people. The specific character itself of the process of overcoming religious survivals requires this. Our well-trained and competent activists - communists and komsomol members - who conduct this work tactfully, persuasively and patiently are maintaining ever closer and more systematic contacts with families of believers. They meet with the believers not only at work, but they are also frequent guests in their homes and they speak with their children in school. In other words, the organizers of atheist work try to utilize every possible opportunity to exert their influence on believers.

Among the sectarians in our rayon, there are also those who persistently avoid meeting with atheists, as well as avoiding conversations and discussions about opinions on the world around them. In such cases, we devote particular attention to their children in order to weaken the pernicious parental influence as much as possible.

We see that the children of many believers' families, fearing parental punishment, do not visit clubs and houses of culture, but on the other hand they willingly and without fear watch the films shown in the school movie theaters together with their peers and participate in discussions about these films. For that reason, we are expanding the network of these movie theaters.

In order to strengthen work in this direction, the party raykom, with the participation of a wide circle of the ideological aktiv, conducted a practical scientific conference on questions of the atheist education of children.

In order to influence a person, along with his views and mental attitude, more strongly, it is necessary to see him not only in the factory or on the farm, but after work as well. We assign an important place to cultural and educational institutions in the intelligent organization of people's leisure and the whole of political work with the masses, according to

place of residence. The efficacy and educational effect of the measures conducted by these institutions is considerably heightened by the competent management of the primary party organizations and local soviets, the close contact with the broad ideological aktiv and the connection with the labor collectives.

From year to year we have more impressive and interesting celebrations of holidays of labor and song, the farewell to winter and public parties on the eve of Ivan Kupala. Along with such established traditional occasions, such as harvest festivals, celebrations when someone becomes a worker and when someone is inducted into the Soviet Army, holidays that are relatively new for us are becoming more and more customary everywhere: celebrations in honor of worker dynasties, native street and village holidays, etc. Ceremonies on the occasion of name-giving and days of death commemoration are becoming more popular in the rayon. Requiem meetings are held at the sites of battles and burials of our fallen front-line soldier heroes and partisans in the areas of "Khovanshchina" and "Guta-Mikhalin" and at 3 February Square in Kossovo where, more than half a century ago, participants in a communist demonstration were shot. Memorial celebrations are also held in other historical places that are dear to the hearts of the rayon's workers.

We notice that such occasions, which, by their content and form, strengthen Soviet patriotism, optimism and the feeling of collectivism, have a beneficial influence on people and promote the growth of their enthusiasm for work. It is very gratifying that they captivate believers, thereby weakening the influence of the clergy, albeit gradually. That is why, for a number of years already, there has been a steady decline in the number of religious ceremonies where our Soviet ceremonies and rituals, permeated with a deep respect for the worker and the patriot, have been firmly established in life.

Amateur organizations, by their interests, make a good contribution to educational activity with various age groups of the population. The ethnographical folklore ensembles of the villages of Obrovo, Vul'ka-Telekhan-skaya, Manyuty, Ugly, Svyataya Volya and Mironim have won wide renown by their colorful performances. In their repertoire they have Belorussian, Russian and Ukrainian folksongs, as well as short wedding and other ceremonial scenes.

"Veterans'" clubs operate in Ivatsevichi, Kossovo and Telekhany. At their gatherings, party, war and labor veterans meet with rayon administrators, honor the heroes of the day and arrange evenings dedicated to important dates in the life of the party and the state. Under the leadership of the locally operating ideological commissions, they participate actively in the military and patriotic education of youth.

The inhabitants of the rayon have also enjoyed the agitation train runs. The train includes a party raykom information and propaganda group, the automobile club of the rayon house of culture and mobile shops. The agitation

train's routes run through all 35 of the remote small settlements. The departure schedule has been arranged so that in the course of a year, not one of the little villages is missed. I would say, without exaggeration, that the appearance of the agitation train turns into a real holiday. In the summer, people gather directly on the lawn under the open sky and surround it. In the cold months, they go to the village clubs or other premises. Those present receive detailed answers to questions that trouble them from competent people and a number of these questions are effectively resolved on the spot. If people from the small villages of Khoroshcha, Sakovtsy, Ugly, Goshcha and others are asked, they will say that after the arrival of the agitation train, a great deal changed for the better in their cultural and other everyday services, as well as in the resolution of a number of production questions.

We will operate similar agitation train runs in the future. If one considers that various aspects of the ideological plan, including atheist education, are broached in the speeches of members of the information and propaganda group, then it is difficult to overrate the importance of the agitation train.

While striving for a fuller utilization of various means and forms of influence on people's consciousness and actions, we also see serious omissions in the organization of atheist education. Individual work among believers and their children has still not reached the required level. The local soviets and the cultural and educational institutions must work in a more creative manner to inculcate new ceremonies into life.

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NATIONAL

ATHEIST ARTICLE SCORES RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS, HOLIDAYS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Ermalyuk, member of the all-union section of journalists who write on atheist subjects: "'Torch,' Burn More Brightly!"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year, RABOCHEE SLOVO, the large circulation newspaper of the "Atlant" association, came out with its first atheist page, entitled "Fakel" [torch]. Readers now familiarize themselves with its latest issue every quarter. Its thematic material is of the most varied type. The material in one of them concerned the role of Soviet holidays and ceremonies in atheist education. The point is that the clergy, skillfully and cunningly concealing the customs and traditions which have arisen among the people from the earliest times, strive to make the religious holidays coincide with the popular ones, thereby placing an equals sign between religiosity and national self-consciousness. In this connection, it goes without saying that a large role is played by a careful attitude to the establishment of new Soviet ceremonies.

"Fakel" began to develop this theme from the time of its first issue. The floor was given to M. Kapustin, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Minsk refrigerator plant, who described the educational work in his collective and the traditions that have taken shape in it. Celebrations in honor of competition winners, birthday congratulations, evenings devoted to the glory of labor, celebrations on the occasion of induction into the army, on the occasion of becoming a worker and on entering an enterprise are all ways of drawing people closer together and establishing a good atmosphere in the collective.

But it would be naive to assume that by acting according to the scenarios of the new ceremonies we will thereby disarm the clergy. No, they do not want to surrender so easily; they act carefully and look for any loopholes. The believing parents of Vladimir S., a milling machine operator, and Vladimir N., a fitter and tool maker, were able to influence them and sent the young people to baptize their children in church. Something else occurred with the twin daughters of Oleg M., a fitter in shop no. 16, and the story was told in the article, "The Shadow of a Ceremony." The girls were often sick, but Oleg did not yield to the persuasion of believers to strengthen the children's health by subjecting them to the ceremony of

baptism. His mother-in-law then secretly took her daughter's and son-in-law's passports and brought the twins to church. There, of course, they were not interested in whether or not the parents had agreed to the ceremony and they carried out their business. There was a komsomol meeting in the shop at which this fact was discussed. "I asked Oleg," writes the journalist, "whether the baptism had improved his daughters' health. He smiled sadly: 'My twins catch cold just as much as they did before the baptism. But only doctors treat them now. I do not let the old women with their "holy water" near them.'"

It is gratifying that the newspaper raises concrete problems in its material and rejects speculative discussions about religion and truisms that set the teeth on edge. In every article, the journalists try to have the reader himself think about the problem raised and draw the correct conclusions.

D. Kolmakov's article, "the Distorting Mirror," is constructed in this way. The author's interlocutor is a believer, in fact the precentor of an Evangelical Baptist Christian community. He is a worker with a long length of service; he fulfills shift duties and he is a disciplined man. But step by step in the course of the conversation, expressive details stand out which cause one's ears to prick up and cause one to look at this man in a special way. It turns out that he has never violated the laws on religion and attracts under-age pupils from the Olekhnovichskaya and Zaslavskaya middle schools to his choir practice and prayer meetings. The reader also notes that the believer's speech abounds with the words "prayer," "faith," "salvation" and "Christ." What lies behind this? Here is the answer.

[Question] What is your attitude toward literature, toward the movies? Do you have a favorite book?

[Answer] My faith does not forbid me to go to the movies and watch television, but I do not have time for these things (the usual excuse is that the person does not want to watch "Satanic spectacles"). The essential book for me now is the Bible.

To the question about where he sees the meaning of life, the believer replies:

"I have found everything that I looked for in the Bible."

The reader sees how religion limits a person's perspective, leads him away from the real world into a world of fantasy and deprives him of social and political activity.

It should be mentioned that journalists require a keen social flair in atheist work. When this betrays the author, inaccuracies are possible in sending and addressing the materials.

In our view, such situations as the following require more detailed treatment by journalists. In the article, "The Studied Question," the author leaves this rejoinder without comment: "The believer, as a rule, is a good production worker." In the meantime, this assertion is more than debatable. Can a conscientious attitude to work be connected with religious convictions? Certainly not. According to the Bible, work is a divine curse placed upon all mankind for the sins of Adam and Eve. "Do not love the world, nor what is in the world," teaches the "scriptures." Work is the most worldly occupation there is; how, then, can a believer love it? Contemporary theologians prefer to conceal the attitude of the Bible to work with a verbal fog and sometimes call it something that is pleasing to God. But then how are these lines from the "scriptures" to be understood: "Yea, I hated all my labor which I had taken under the sun: because I should leave it unto the man that shall be after me"? Judge for yourself: is it possible to be a good production worker by following the letter of the "holy scriptures"? The fact that most believers work conscientiously and participate in competitions attests to the following: they do not act according to the Bible, but in spite of it, because they have been brought up in our society.

The tasks set before the "Fakel" journalists involve overcoming religious prejudices, affirming the scientific materialist world outlook and developing the spiritual culture of the Soviet person on a non-religious foundation. It is not an easy matter to transform these into newspaper genres, but according to what has already been done, it is possible to judge that "Fakel" has every possibility to be even more interesting and topical. One would like to hope that their best publications still lie ahead.

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NATIONAL

LENINGRAD FILM ON RICH SOVIET SOCIAL CLASS CRITICIZED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by V. Koshvanets: "Captivated by a Beautiful Blonde-Reflections After the Film"]

[Text] For the heroine of this film, a salesgirl in the food section of a department store, there are no problems in this life. If she wants she can put the choicest delicacies on your table. If she wants, the doors of a stylish sauna will open to her at midnight. If she wants, at 2400 hours she will marry a scientist who is working to establish contact with extraterrestrial civilizations.

It is another matter that she does not even suspect the existence of problems that do not involve getting scarce goods--whether it be the problem of a subscription publication that has caused great interest or a husband who is claiming a Nobel Prize. What's the difference! But that means that for her there are none of those problems with which many of us poison our lives, speculating on the meaning and purpose of life.

"The purpose of life is happiness!" she says, and you cannot help envying how easily, without any problems, she forges her happiness.

And what a hair style, what a smile, what a figure she has!

And how terrible she is in her white-toothed, fun-loving petty bourgeois ways!

But is she really terrible? I do not know if the director Vladimir Bortko, who delivered the screen version of Aleksandr Chervinskiy's satirical comedy "Blondinka za uglom" [The Blonde Around the Corner] to the Lenfil'm film studio, thought about such a question. But this question inevitably arises in the film approaches the sickeningly-sweet conclusion she herself conceived.

No, I did not misspeak. While watching the film the impression is created at times that our omnipotent blonde, who has no problems "arranging" someone's appearance on television, was able without difficulty to get into Lenfil'm too in order to touch up her image in attractive vaudeville tones.

At any rate, leaving the auditorium you feel neither anger nor scorn towards her, which a militant petty bourgeois should have aroused in you. Far from it,

Now we face the task of developing a theory of language policies for determining the interrelations between socialist peoples and states. In connection with the objectively operating trends of integration, great importance in our day attaches to problems relating to mass communication in a socialist society, and the active influence of individuals on the development of national languages, particularly on vocabulary and orthography. The social stratification of the national language has also changed compared with the pre-socialist era. But we must not forget to take into account that even after the elimination of antagonistic conflicts in society, there still remain social groups and subgroups distinguished from each other by culture, education, profession, age, and so forth. This fact is reflected in the language situation. Special significance--with regard to the scientific-technical revolution--also pertains to labor communication and the language behavior conditioned by the development of the socialist personality. In accordance with the democratization of education and its spread among the broad masses, planned direction of linguistic culture is taking new forms.

In my article [1] I pointed out that in preparing the collective monograph we will take into account the rich experience of Soviet socio-linguistics. Very important in this area was V.M. Zhirmunskiy's remark that the study of language as a social phenomenon has since the beginning of the development of Soviet linguistics occupied a very prominent place in linguistic science, making up to a large extent the specifics of its methodology [5, p 23]. Soviet linguists had already gotten interesting results in the pre-war period, particularly in works in which they consistently relied on analysis of concrete language material. Even at that time they were successfully resolving certain questions of the social conditioning of language which only much later began to be posed and worked out by current world linguistics, which does not devote sufficient attention to the achievements of Soviet linguistics of the pre-war period. I emphasize this fact with a certain professional pride now because the work of our collective is a continuation of the earlier innovative research of the elder generation of our Soviet colleagues.

Of course, we will be relying not only on these important works, but also on the results of modern Soviet socio-linguistics, which holds a prominent place in the worldwide development of this discipline. The achievements of Soviet general linguistics of the post-war period represent a valuable source for us. We are also using the experience and achievements of linguists of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries which have made a great contribution, especially in recent decades, to the development of this discipline.

The collective monograph under preparation is devoted as a whole to problems of social linguistics--it is based on research into the question of specific features of the social conditioning of the functioning of a language (particularly a national literary language) in socialist states. This means not only the conscious use of the possibilities of language as the most important means of communication, but also the active influence of society on language, which also determines (or should determine) the qualitatively new approach of society to linguistic problems. The development of language is subordinate to specific laws. A language serves all spheres of the existence of society, and so it becomes a reflection of social consciousness, exerting, however, a reciprocal

influence on the society it serves within the framework of its own potentials. The task of linguistics, relying on Marxist sociology, is to determine the sets of linguistic phenomena which can most optimally be used in the framework of the scientific-technical revolution and in the ideological struggle to strengthen socialist social consciousness.

Soviet sociologists and socio-linguists have noted several theoretical aspects of the study of the relationship between society and language in various plans which will be extensively considered in preparing the monograph. These are the following aspects: social-philosophical (the dialectics of social development), the aspect of general sociological theory (that is, historical materialism), the aspect of social structure (the functioning of language in various social systems and organisms), and the empirical aspect [6]. This structuring of socio-linguistic and linguo-sociological research, in accordance with sociological theory, should be understood as one hierarchically regulated whole, united by various causal interrelations and connections. In doing this it is necessary to take into account the hierarchy of these levels and analyze the forms of existence of these categories in the social structure of society, not losing sight of the specifics of their interconnections, since these can have a direct or mediated nature.

The finished manuscript of the monograph, which will be published in Prague, should be signed to press at the end of 1985.

The first section of the monograph will formulate all the essential problems relating to language policy. Soviet comrades have been asked to do the co-ordination and editing of this section. Relying on the thinking of V.I. Lenin, attention will be focused on generalizing the experience acquired in this field during the period after the Great October socialist revolution up through the present day, and on the discovery of certain features in individual socialist countries. The framework of these problems, however, in our time also includes description of the linguistic (socio-linguistic) situation; this applies, on the one hand, to questions of democratization of language, internationalization, and the principle of mutual enrichment of languages, and on the other hand, the study of the integrating function of language, which in practice is the means of super-national communication. These are two dialectically interconnected aspects of the national and super-national form.

An important integral part of the work is making up a prospectus of how to carry out language policies in socialist countries in the future, and scientific-practical recommendations. We proceed from the fact that linguistics as a social science, relying on known laws of the development of society, has the capacity not only to exert an active influence on the language situation of a given period but also to formulate general suggestions with regard to the future. In the business of regulating the development of the literary language and codifying it, as well as in providing for linguistic culture, linguistics plays a central and coordinating role.

We believe that the realization of language policies in the near future will be directed at the comprehensive development of the social functions of national languages, taking into account the integrating influence of a single language

of international relations. The mutual influence of both languages on each other, but especially the influence of the language fulfilling the integrating function, will concern only one part of the linguistic structure of the national languages, and it is this part which yields to the influence of extra-linguistic factors. This unquestionably has an effect on the development of linguistic means of expression, and to a still greater degree on the development of national terminology (particularly in technology), which is reflected in school teaching and in the use of language in scientific and technical literature. On the other hand, the international language will appear in relation to all the national languages as an intermediary in exchanging cultural and scientific values, fulfilling an integrating function.

The integrating function of language in preserving all the characteristics and function of national languages in the framework of each national community will in the future be spread not just in one state but will touch a great number of states which are interconnected in economic, political, and cultural spheres. One of the national languages thus acquires the nature of a language which possesses not only specific national functions but also international ones. In the communication situation which thus takes shape, there will occur in specific speaking activity not only what is known as the switch-over of code [7] but also the incorporation of communication into a functional style within which speaking activity (the act of speaking) will take place.

All of this will promote the confirmation of new forms in the process of developing the lexical supply, in particular, spreading lexical borrowings and forming internationalisms, which according to V.V. Akulenko [8], can only be of a mass nature under socialism, since they are the means of overcoming obstacles in the path to the internationalization of culture (including science and technology).

At the present time, alongside the flowering of national culture and the languages of individual nations and nationalities of the USSR, energetic development of the common Soviet socialist culture is occurring, with a multiplication of the functions and growth of the communicative role of Russian among the population of the USSR [9]. The Russian-national bilingualism of non-Russian peoples of the USSR is a reality, it has the potential to expand further and be a source of enrichment of the cultural level of the entire population of the USSR [10].

In our day, Russian-national bilingualism is widespread among the specialists of socialist countries. This is caused by collaboration in the sphere of science and technology and the need to follow the achievements of Soviet science in scientific literature published in Russian, or the necessity of giving a wide circle of specialists the chance to become acquainted with results achieved in individual socialist countries. But there is a definite spreading not only of passive or limited knowledge of Russian, but also the active knowledge of Russian, a perfect knowledge, gradually extending to all social strata (especially youth and young adult generations). Functional, social bilingualism [11] outside the territory of the USSR is still not widespread enough, it has a place primarily in the work of professional collectives, congresses, workers' conferences, and so forth, in which speakers of various national languages, both Slavic and non-Slavic, participate.

The second section, whose coordination and authors' development is being provided by comrades from the GDR, will examine the influence of social factors on the functioning of language in a socialist society. The theme is topical, since along with a theoretical treatment of the question, the work will contain recommendations touching on the optimal functioning of a language. Based on analysis of the dialectics of the relationship between language and society, the authors of this part are investigating the direct and mediated influence of social factors on language. In analyzing the changes which have occurred in the language, in accordance with the Marxist theory of language, internal and external factors are differentiated, which is corroborated by the results of research into the dynamics of development of the language in the period of socialism.

Interest will be presented by the part of the monograph which is devoted to problems of modern literary languages, social differentiation of the national language, and interrelationships between forms in which the language exists and conditions of use of spoken variants. The authors focus great attention on tasks of mass communication in a socialist society, particularly from the point of view of the needs of a developed socialist society.

Worthy of attention is the examination of problems touching on the role of language communication at separate stages of the development of personality. This includes not only a psycho-linguistic and socio-linguistic analysis of the corresponding phenomena, but also practical use of the vast communicative possibilities of language. In contrast to the capitalist system, the socialist system strives in the interest of all working people to use creatively all sources and tools of social progress. The duty of linguists is to discover all these potential possibilities of language.

The third section of the monograph, whose coordination was undertaken by a Czechoslovakian commission, is devoted to problems of linguistic culture. The corresponding problems are connected, on the one hand, to a study of the possibilities of optimal functioning of a common national literary language, and on the other hand, to an analysis of methods of introducing linguistic culture into all spheres of the existence of nations (including education, mass information media, and other sectors of culture). This section generalizes the experience of all the European socialist countries which are participating in the work on the program, and above all the results achieved by linguists of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, who have already devoted great attention to these questions in connection with functional understanding of language. It is necessary to take into account the fact that under socialism, the number of active users of the literary language is growing constantly, along with consumers of the common national culture; the democratization of education is large-scale, as is the mass dissemination of the achievements of science and technology. The starting point for comparative study of linguistic culture is an understanding of the linguistic situation [12,13].

The last part of the work examines the stratification of the national language and the role played in this process by individual and social factors. It analyzes the views which have existed up to the present time on codification as the unification of objective and subjective factors in the period of building

a developed socialist society, and characterizes the level of spoken communication (as opposed to the cultivation of linguistic means), which reflects the characteristics of the corresponding communication sphere.

In this monograph, linguists have a unique opportunity, in resolving specific linguistic tasks, to demonstrate graphically the social significance of linguistics as a science, and the practical value of its results. Our collective will try to fulfill this task.

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NATIONAL

MEDIA ADVISER TO DRA NAMED CHIEF EDITOR OF TV MOVIE PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 9, October 1984 carries on page 57 a 50-word announcement that Yuri Sergeyevich Grobovnikov was named the editor in chief of the Central T.V. editorial board for movie programs. Previously, Grobovnikov worked at the USSR State Television and Radio Committee as the editor for the program "Posledniye Izvestii," as a correspondent, columnist, and as the head of the editorial department of radio broadcasting for youth. From 1975 to 1978, he served as the deputy editor in chief of the USSR State Television and Radio Committee editorial board for movie programs; and from 1978 to the present, he worked in Afghanistan as the adviser to the State Committee for Radio Broadcasting, Television, and Cinematography.

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CSO: 1830/95

REGIONAL

VAYNO SPEECH AT WW II LIBERATION CEREMONIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 pp 3, 4

[Speech by K. G. Vayno: "The Road of Military Valor and Labor Triumphs"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today is a triumphant and unforgettable day for us. We have just witnessed events which will go down in the history of Tallinn, of all Soviet Estonia. From now on, a military order--the Order of Patriotic War Grade One--will sparkle on the banner of the republic's capital city alongside the Order of Lenin, which was received for labor accomplishments.

On behalf of the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and government of the Estonian SSR, and the communists and all working people of the republic, allow me to express our warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet government, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for their high assessment of the military valor of Tallinn, their heartfelt congratulations on this glorious jubilee, and the good wishes they have conveyed to us.

Many thanks to you, esteemed Viktor Mikhaylovich, for coming here on the occasion of these jubilee ceremonies, for your warm words concerning the heroic defenders of Tallinn in the summer of 1941, those who took part in its liberation, and the Estonian people who, together with the other brother peoples, traveled a long and difficult road of trials, fought in fierce battle to defend their socialist gains, and built a happy life on their liberated land.

The Motherland's award, received today, will certainly inspire the people of Tallinn and all the working people of the republic to new labor successes. It will also provide a large stimulus to improved military-patriotic indoctrination of young people on the high example of the older generation. We also perceive this award as a sacred tribute to the memory of the heroic past.

Ceremonies have been going on for more than 2 years now in our country to mark the 40th anniversary of the glorious victories of the Red Army, the liberation of the cities and villages, oblasts and republics of our Motherland from the German fascist invaders. Today these ceremonies have arrived, via the old roads along the front, here in Tallinn. Just 40 years ago, on

22 September 1944, the bright red banner was once again hoisted above the capital city of our republic. On that day, Moscow fired 24 artillery salvos from 324 guns in salute to the valorous troops of the Leningrad Front who had liberated the capital city of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic from Hitler's occupation forces.

The successful Narva, Tartu, and Tallinn assault operations, participated in by two fronts--the Leningrad and the Third Baltic--soon resulted in the liberation of all mainland Estonia and the defeat of substantial enemy forces. After that, Saaremaa, Kihyumaa, and other islands were also liberated in fierce battle.

The liberation of Estonia was of great political as well as military significance. The yoke of 3 years of fascist occupation was thrown off, and the young Soviet republic regained the possibility of continuing the socialist construction that had been interrupted by the war.

Every year takes us farther away from those memorable days. Yet, ever more clearly through the segments of time we can see and understand the lasting significance of what was accomplished. The road to liberation was difficult, unbelievably difficult. It led through the fire of ferocious battle, via unprecedented deprivations, requiring enormous sacrifices. And now, looking back in thought to that distant time, resurrecting in memory the events of the war years, it is with an even greater sense of respect and appreciation that we pay tribute to the steadfastness and valor of the Soviet people who defended the honor and independence of the Motherland.

These days, our special words, words of sincere love and profound gratitude, are addressed to all the fighting men, to all who, on the front lines and in the rear, forged our shared Victory over the enemy. Here in this hall are participants in the Great Patriotic War, many of them who fought for Soviet Estonia, the main heroes of our jubilee ceremonies. Orders and medals sparkle on their chests. The sons of diverse peoples, Russians and Ukrainians, Estonians and Belorussians, the sons of the Caucasus and Central Asia, they fought shoulder to shoulder for a common goal. Great thanks to you, dear comrades, for the feats of arms you accomplished for the sake of the freedom of Estonia's land.

We assure you, honored veterans, that the Estonian people will never forget your deeds and will also continue faithful to the unshakeable fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, tempered in battle, and will do everything to further strengthen and enhance it.

In observing the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Tallinn and the republic this day, we bow our heads before the bright memory of those who never returned from the field of battle, who gave their precious life for our future, for the happiness of our children, the joy of peaceful labor.

The assembled honored their memory by standing and observing a minute of silence.

History teaches, Comrade Vayno went on, that no significant event ever takes place by itself. Clear confirmation of this is the Victory that was won in the Great Patriotic War. The source of our strength during those times of severe trial was the Soviet system, the monolithic unity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, the friendship of the peoples of our multinational state, the wise leadership of the communist party.

The Estonian people also made a contribution to the defeat of the hated enemy. In these remarkable days we sense again and again the indissoluble bond of time. Let us recall the summer of 1941. In a time of mortal danger hanging above the homeland of October, the working people of Soviet Estonia, which had only recently joined the USSR, manifested high ideological maturity, political consciousness, bravery, and self-sacrifice.

In a time of mortal danger hanging above the Motherland, the working people of the young Soviet Estonia manifested internationalist maturity, faithfulness to the revolutionary traditions of the working class. The sources of these traditions go back to the distant past. At the very dawn of the revolutionary movement, the Russian and Estonian proletariat acted in solidarity against tsarism, hand in hand, as a unified whole. So it was in the 1870s in Narva, and so it was in 1905 in Tallinn. We are proud that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin listed Tallinn among the five cities that decided the success of the armed uprising in Petrograd. Soviet power was established in Tallinn the very next day after the victory of the October Revolution. The Estland Workers Commune--the first workers' and peasants' state on Estonian soil--left a profound trace in people's hearts and minds. Even under the bourgeois yoke, in an era of savage repression, our revolutionary struggle did not falter. From a thousand sparks was kindled a flame of the 1940 Revolution, which swept away the rotten bourgeois regime and reestablished Soviet power in Estonia. For this reason, the heroic defense of Tallinn is a logical continuation of the revolutionary acts of Estonia's working class, a bright milestone along our historic path. Immediately after the fascists attacked our country, the city's industry was restructured for defense needs, and volunteer fighting detachments were formed under the leadership of party committees to take up the defense of the Red Army's home front against the acts of saboteurs and spies and crush nationalist bandit groups. Fighting battalions made up of workers fought fearlessly even with regular units of Hitler's army near Myaryamaa, Tartu, and Pyltsamaa, and on the approaches to Tallinn and Narva.

In fierce battles, the fighting men of the Red Army, the Red Navy, and the home guard defended every inch of soil of the young Soviet republic against the fascist invaders. Heavy defensive battles continued almost 2 months on Estonia's mainland, and the islands held out far into autumn. The defense of Tallinn, the main naval base on the Baltic, entered a glorious page in the history of the Great Patriotic War in its first difficult months. The city lived and fought to its ultimate capability. And only by order of the Supreme Command was it abandoned; even then, 16,000 battle-hardened Red Army and Red Navy men, the party and Soviet aktiv, the naval and civil fleet, and considerable amounts of materiel were evacuated. The removal of ships from

Tallinn, which was under siege, to Leningrad, under the most difficult conditions, with battles and losses, was a heroic passage.

Military actions on the territory of Soviet Estonia kept fascist troops numbering about 100,000 men pinned down for a long time, troops which in other circumstances would have been used for an attack on Leningrad. In this way, the fighting in Estonia served as an indispensable part of the defensive battles on the approaches to Leningrad and, in terms of its influence on the course of the Great Patriotic War, certainly constituted a factor of great strategic importance.

There were many such operations during the war--operations large and small, major and auxiliary, strategic and tactical. But none of them were of no importance and significance. They all, step by step, brought us closer to the Victory that all shared.

National units that were formed also made a contribution to the shared Victory over fascism, including the Red Army's Estonian Infantry Corps. Formed in the autumn of 1942, far away in the Urals, the corps assembled under its banners tens of thousands of Estonians who were burning with the desire to fight the Hitlerites. It gathered together Estonian evacuees who had sworn to take revenge for their burned homes, their murdered and tortured loved ones, the socialist construction that had been interrupted. It even brought together Estonians who were living in Siberia, along the Volga, and in the Far East.

The fighting men of the corps were the heirs and inheritors of the glorious revolutionary traditions of those who fought for Soviet power, the battle traditions of the Estonian Red Riflemen during the Civil War. This was greatly facilitated by the fact that units of the corps were commanded and provided with political-indoctrination work by veterans of the revolution such as comrades Kh. Allik, D. Kuz'min, E. Tarkpea, E. Syarmat, O. Abori, L. Illison, and A. Uybo, also Civil War veterans like K. Aru, A. Jakobson, K. Kanger, I. Lombak, A. Fel'dman, and many others. General leadership with regard to the creation and training of Estonian units involved the participation of republic party and Soviet figures such as N. Karotamm, I. Vares, A. Veymer, P. Keerdo, E. Pyall', O. Sepre, V. Telling, O. Lauristin, and others.

The Estonian corps got its first battle baptism on the Kalinin Front in December 1942 and January 1943. It took part in the fighting to liberate the ancient Russian town of Velikiye Luki. The Estonian warriors fought to the death with the enemy and honorably carried out the military mission assigned to them.

In the center of Velikiye Luki today stands an obelisk, a monument to the fighting men of the Estonian Infantry Corps who gave their lives to liberate the town. There are always flowers lying at the base of the obelisk. They are a tribute to the profound appreciation of the inhabitants of Velikiye Luki for the bravery of their Estonian brothers.

The fighting men of the corps also took part in the liberation of Nevel and Novosokolniki, and as part of the Leningrad Front they swept the fascist occupation forces from the native soil of Estonia.

The year 1944 went down in the history of the Great Patriotic War as one of decisive victories by Soviet weaponry. The Red Army dealt the enemy blow after crushing blow. The battle to liberate Estonia also belongs to this period of the war.

General I. Fedyuninskiy's Second Shock Army, which included units of General L. Perna's Eighth Estonian Infantry Corps, and General F. Starikov's Eighth Army, which in fierce fighting had broken through the enemy's strong defensive lines, liberated the city of Narva on 26 July 1944. The hour of liberation of Soviet Estonia had struck!

In early August, troops of the Third Baltic Front went on the offensive in the direction of Tartu. Combat units of General N. Zakhvatayev's First Shock Army and General V. Romanovskiy's 67th Army liberated substantial portions of southern Estonia. The town of Vyru was liberated on 13 August and soon after became the headquarters of the Estonian CP(b) Central Committee and the republic's government.

On 25 August, after a mighty offensive, Tartu was liberated.

September 1944 marked a new stage in the liberation of Estonia. On 17 September, having crossed the Emajygi, units of the Second Shock Army crushed the fascist defenses north of Tartu and began a sustained drive toward Tallinn. On 19 September, units of the Eighth Army took the offensive on the Narva sector of the front and routed the retreating fascist troops. The sustained advance of the troops of the Leningrad Front was facilitated by mobile motorized groups and advance detachments created by the command of the front and the armies and reinforced by tanks and self-propelled artillery units. Simultaneously, torpedo boats of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet liberated the island of Naissaar and drove the enemy from the Bay of Tallinn. This made it possible to carry out the mission of the rapid liberation of Tallinn. On the morning of 22 September, an advance detachment of the Estonian Infantry Corps, commanded by Colonel V. Vyrk, was among the first to force its way into the city. The Hitlerites' resistance was broken, and by midday Tallinn was completely cleared of remnants of enemy troops.

The victorious stride of the liberators was irresistible, although it took 2 more months to liberate all the territory of the republic. The fighting for the Svyte Peninsula took place in exceptionally difficult conditions. It was the last plot of Estonian soil held by the enemy. On the evening of 24 November 1944, Moscow saluted the valiant troops of the Leningrad Front and sailors of the Baltic Fleet in honor of the complete liberation of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic from the fascist vermin.

The combat trail of the Estonian corps ended in the victorious spring of 1945 on the territory of Soviet Latvia, in Kurland. We can be justly proud that the corps became a part of guards units and units of the Red Army. All of this, comrades, is also of great political significance. As part of the

glorious Soviet Army, the army of liberation, the fighting men of the Estonian Corps went through a remarkable school of internationalist indoctrination; they manifested excellent mastery and fervent Soviet patriotism. The Estonian Corps became the hearth which forged the national cadres of party, soviet, and economic workers. It provided the tough political tempering of many future eminent figures in science, culture, and education in Soviet Estonia.

Comrade: !

The Great Patriotic War is justly called the heroic deed of the entire Soviet people. Victory was forged both on the front lines and at home. The party's call "Everything for the Front! Everything for Victory!" symbolized the labor and life of the Soviet people. The country's industry and agriculture gave the front everything it needed--tanks and aircraft, guns and shells, clothing and food. All of this was done by the hands of the workers and kolkhozniks, the engineers and technicians, in spite of all difficulties and deprivations.

One of the main advantages of the Soviet system was manifested with special clarity during the years of the Great Patriotic War--the friendship and unselfish mutual aid of the Soviet peoples. The population of the country's rear oblasts manifested priceless concern for more than 10 million civilians, women, children, and old people who had been evacuated from territories seized by the enemy. More than 25,000 civilians from Estonia found a warm welcome in the Urals and in Siberia, along the Volga and in Central Asia, in Arkhangelsk, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, and other oblasts of the Russian Federation. Ordinary people, workers and kolkhozniks, shared their shelter, clothing, and bread with the evacuees and tried to make their life easier far from their homeland. The working people of Soviet Estonia will never forget this. And today it is fitting once more to express words of heartfelt gratitude to all those who took in our people in their hour of need, just as if they were their own near ones and dear ones.

The evacuated Estonian workers toiled selflessly in the factories and plants and on the kolkhoz farms and in the fields. To aid the front, patriots of Soviet Estonia collected about 14 million rubles in 1943-1944. These funds were used to create the Tazuya air squadron and the "For Soviet Estonia" and "Lembitu" tank columns. The party and government were highly appreciative of the efforts of the Estonian workers. More than 20,000 persons were awarded the medal "For Valorous Labor During the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945."

The communist party was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle against fascism. It was justly known as the fighting party. The first chairman of the republic's Soviet of People's Commissars, Iokhannes Lauristin, died in the war, as did Estonian CP Central Committee secretaries Adol'f Pauk, Kherman Arbon, and Feodor Okk, Tallinn Gorkom First Secretary Ivan Laube, Soviet of People's Commissars Deputy Chairman Neeme Ruus, about one-third of the Central Committee apparatus workers, more than one-third of the ukom and gorkom workers, and almost two-thirds of the party organizers of the volosts and industrial enterprises.

"Communists Forward!"--this was the heart's call and the only privilege enjoyed by party members in the battle orders of the troops, the people's home guard, the plant shops, and the partisan detachments. By their personal example, communists lifted the people to heroism on the front and in the rear. Examples of valor and heroism were set by Komsomol members who honorably did their duty for their Motherland.

It is difficult to choose the words necessary to express fully the grandeur of the heroism accomplished by patriotic Soviet women on the front lines and at home. As snipers they held rifles in steady hands, and on frail girlish shoulders the nurses carried thousands of wounded from the battlefield. Mothers, wives and sisters of fighting men operated the machinery in the plants and toiled for themselves and for everyone fighting on the front. It was mainly women's hands that sowed, raised, and harvested the grain for the front lines and the home front. The Soviet people will never forget their unparalleled heroism!

The writer's pen, the artist's brush, and the composer's song fought side by side with the soldier's bayonet. The years of the Great Patriotic War have gone down in the history of Estonian literature and art as an exceptionally rich and fertile period in terms of ideas and art. The songs and words of the Artistic Ensembles of the Estonian SSR, which were created in Yaroslavl, incited hatred toward the enemy and inspired the valor and toughened the will of the fighting men.

The war caused the Soviet people terrible losses. It cost the lives of 20 million human beings, crippled people's destinies, and inflicted enormous material losses. Our republic's losses were also considerable. To Estonia, the war meant tens of thousands of people who were shot, hanged, or savagely tortured, people who died from the hunger, cold, and inhuman conditions of the concentration camps where they were kept in captivity. It meant the death of many thousands of the best representatives of the Estonian people on the battlefields. However great our own losses, nevertheless, we recognize, we are aware, that the losses of our other brother peoples in the struggle to liberate Soviet Estonia, especially the Russian people, were incomparably greater. And those who fell near Moscow and Stalingrad, at the walls of Leningrad, and in the Kursk region also fought for Soviet Estonia. So many people perished in the fighting near Narva, the battles for Vyr, Tartu, and Saaremaa.... The sons and daughters of many peoples remain forever in our earth, so abundantly watered by their blood. The names of fallen defenders and liberators are inscribed on the headstones of fraternal graves, in the marble of memorial panels, and in rooms and halls of combat glory. Books and poems have been written about them, streets and squares have been named after them. An eternal flame burns at the Maaryamya Memorial as a living testimony to those who never returned from the war. It will always be preserved among our people.

The memory of heroes is immortalized in other ways besides granite and bronze. It is immortalized in our deeds, our everyday concerns--yesterday, today, and the future. The memory of the fallen heroes places on us an enormous responsibility to continue the cause for which they gave their lives.

Battles were still raging on the approaches to Tallinn, yet the Estonian CP(b) Central Committee plenum and the republic Supreme Soviet session in Vyru were already mapping out ways to rebuild the national economy as quickly as possible and liquidate the destructive consequences of the war.

Piles of rubble, smoldering ash heaps, the dead-eyed windows of the factories, flooded mine shafts, and ruined schools, theaters and hospitals--this is how returning soldiers found their home towns and villages. But the destruction would have been even greater if the victorious advances of the liberators had not been so driving and unexpected to the occupation forces. In Tallinn alone our sappers disarmed more than 100 tons of explosives intended to blow up everything that could not be hauled away. If the enemy had succeeded in his plans, the silhouette of Tallinn would have lost forever the outlines of Old Tallinn.

In many places, rebuilding meant building from scratch. It appeared that it would take decades just to reach the prewar level of production. But even in those difficult times, the unconquerable strength of the socialist system, the magnificent friendship of peoples, and the self-sacrifice of the Soviet people fully proved themselves. Not one single people was left to its fate; all the peoples of the country went to the aid of the republics and rayons that had been liberated from the enemy.

On 1 October 1944--just 8 days after the liberation of Tallinn--the first freight train from Leningrad arrived in the capital city of the Estonian SSR on the rebuilt railroad. It is profoundly symbolic that the first to extend to us a helping hand was the city which itself had lived through a terrible blockade and was acutely in need of everything. But in material terms it was more than symbolic; it was genuine, substantial support from the workers of the City of Lenin.

The Soviet government allocated to Estonia the necessary financial and material resources. For 1945 alone, the Estonian SSR was given 300 million rubles from the union budget. The other republics and oblasts sent goods, raw materials, machines, and grain worth 262 million rubles. By 1946, Estonia had already surpassed the prewar level of industrial production. It should be emphasized specially that the restoration went hand in hand with the remodeling of sectors of the national economy, improvement of its structure. The most numerous class of Estonian working people--the peasantry--set out on the path of socialism.

Postwar restoration of the republic's economy and culture required the unselfish labor and maximum effort of the physical and spiritual strength of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. It is fully justified to call it labor heroism.

The example of the Estonian SSR's social-economic development in four decades of peacetime constitutes clear proof of the unbounded possibilities and advantages of socialism, which fully fosters the talents, creative energies, skills and love of labor of people who are genuine masters of their land, their destiny. Indeed, Soviet Estonia is striding confidently forward in the family

of fraternal peoples. Today Estonia is a flourishing land with a dynamic national economy, a high level of well-being, and a rich cultural life. This is what evokes the furious rage of our enemies, who refuse to recognize the Soviet Baltic Republics to this day. Powerless to deny our accomplishments, which are obvious to anyone who has eyes, they are proceeding little by little, attempting to sow the seeds of nationalism in the souls of our people, especially young people who have not gone through life's tempering, they are attempting to drive a wedge into the friendship of peoples and are twisting historical facts. These are all old, worn-out tricks, directed at political simpletons, but our people are not so naive that they would succumb to provocations or believe hostile propaganda.

The enemy has received and will always receive from us a firm rebuff!

But our main strength today is our labor, the people's concrete deeds. Preparations for the 40th anniversary of Great Victory have given a powerful impulse to an upsurge in social-political involvement and creative energy.

Workers of the city and the countryside are fully resolved not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the planned targets of the fourth year of the five-year plan. The collectives of the republic's enterprises and farms are responding in deed to the party's call to fight to boost labor productivity above the plan and reduce the prime cost.

In the first 8 months of this year, industry produced 56 million rubles' worth of above-plan output, chiefly consumer goods. The entire increase in output was obtained exclusively by increased labor productivity.

Excellent results have also been achieved by farm workers. Sales of livestock and poultry to the state in these 8 months were 15 percent higher than in the same period last year, and milk sales were 4 percent higher.

The grain harvest has been completed, and we can say now that it is a good one, one of the best in recent years. The plan of grain deliveries to the state was overfulfilled. The potato crop should also be a good one. And the overall plan of coarse feeds procurement has been fulfilled, meaning that the livestock this winter will be well-fed.

Builders, transport workers, and communications workers performed rather well.

Nine-month plans will be fulfilled in the completion of housing and the construction of schools and children's facilities. Socialist obligations with respect to commodities turnover and public consumer services are being successfully completed.

Behind these results are the considerable efforts of the labor collectives, the well-directed work of party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations, strengthened overall discipline, and good organization.

But we can also see our own shortcomings and oversights. There are still many untapped reserves in all spheres of endeavor.

We face many complex and vital tasks and, as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "...it would be correct if each and every one of us refuse to allow ourselves the slightest weakening. Concern--even, if you will, alarm--for the state plan must not leave us for a minute."

Today we must focus more attention on resolving the complex problems of intensive development of the economy and in this way ensuring fuller satisfaction of the population's material and spiritual needs; we must strive for good organization in all links of management, we must create the conditions to foster the initiative and creativity of the masses, getting them actively involved in resolving the key problems of social life. In this we are helped immeasurably by the recent CPSU Central Committee decree "Participation by the Leadership Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political-Indoctrination Work Among the Working People."

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee in the name of all those present that the people of Tallinn, all the working people of Soviet Estonia, inspired by the high state award and the constant attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the national government for Soviet Estonia, will achieve new successes in accomplishing the planned targets of this year and the five-year plan as a whole.

In carrying out the decisions of the February and April CPSU Central Committee plenums, the speaker emphasized, the republic's party organization will channel all its creative energies into achieving new goals in communist construction and will greet the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner!

Long live our great Motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Glory to the Soviet people, a people victorious!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Participants in the triumphant meeting responded to these toasts with thunderous, prolonged applause).

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REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT KOMSOMOL PLENUM MEETING

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Sep 84 pl

[Article: "Plenum of the TsK LKSM /Komsomol Central Committee/ of Turkmenistan"]

[Text] The 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Komsomol took place in Ashkhabad on 20 September. The discussion was on the tasks of Komsomol organizations that stem from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth", the postures and conclusions in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Komsomol, gave a report.

It was noted in the report and the speeches that the Komsomol owes its achievements to party guidance. All this has enabled Komsomol organizations to concentrate the efforts of youth on the key issues of implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic's Komsomol organization has undertaken practical steps to strengthen specific day-to-day organizing and indoctrinational work among VLKSM /All-Union Komsomol/ members and other youth and in children's communist organizations.

Taking part in the labor campaign dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the bestowal of the name of V. I. Lenin on the Komsomol, more than 220 Komsomol and youth collectives and more than 40,000 young men and women have completed the plan for the first four years of the five year plan ahead of time. Many collectives and thousands of young workers have already completed their five-year-plan assignment.

It was noted at the plenum, however, that despite the successes attained, many Komsomol and youth collectives have continued to fall short of plan assignments and commitments. There has been virtually no increase in the number of them in sectors of industry or in transportation, enterprises for communications and personal services, construction or trade.

The need was emphasized at the plenum for the republic's Komsomol to take a more active part in matters of socialist competition, to concern itself at every work place with growth of productivity, working conditions and increasing the prestige of outstanding workers, and to get rid of the indulgent attitude toward lack of discipline, slovenliness and waste of raw materials, goods and energy.

Better organization of young people's free time should be a subject of special concern to Komsomol organizations. There are also many shortcomings on this point. A genuinely leading stance at work places and real aid to cultural workers and specialists is needed from Komsomol committees.

The need was emphasized to devote more attention to the selection, assignment and indoctrination of Komsomol cadres, enlarging the requirements on them and increasing their personal responsibility for the work assigned them and for serving as examples in the indoctrination of the young.

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate decree on the topic reviewed.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were A. I. Rachkov and A. S. Boyko, members of the Bureau of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, O. I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Bureau, and T. N. Filippova, deputy department chief of the VLKSM Central Committee.

12697
CSO: 1830/57

REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT CHARDZHOU OBKOM PLENUM ON INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Article under the rubric "From the Plenum of the Party Obkom":
"Raising a Worthy Generation"]

[Text] The topic at the plenum of the party obkom held in Chardzhou on 22 September was how best to carry out Lenin's behest for the young to learn and for the party to teach communism to the young. There was discussion of the tasks of the party oblast organization stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth" and from statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko on the party's work with youth.

The procedures for working with the young that have developed in the oblast and the positive experience built up in the collectives were analysed in the report of R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the party obkom, and in speeches. The oblast Komsomol organization today has united in its ranks more than 125,000 young men and women, and is a resolute aide of the oblast party organization in solving economic and social problems. More than 62,000 young production workers have taken on increased socialist commitments in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the TuSSR and the founding of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the hundredth anniversary of the voluntary inclusion of Turkmenistan in Russia. Hundreds of Komsomol and youth collectives and tens of thousands of young men and women have committed themselves to fulfill their five-year assignments by the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

It was noted at the plenum, however, that there are still shortcomings and omissions. Plenum participants noted ways of further improving party guidance of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the building of communism and indoctrinating Komsomol members and young workers. Attention was directed to the formation within each young person of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, a sense of responsibility for the results of his own work, and an uncompromising attitude toward any occurrences of mismanagement, waste, bureaucratic methods, and violations of discipline and order.

The utmost conviction, comradely attention and practical assistance -- these are mandatory for the style of party guidance of the Komsomol.

The appropriate decree was adopted on the topic discussed.

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

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LITHUANIAN PLENUM EXAMINES WORK OF KOMSOMOL

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 October the 16th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Vilnius. It discussed the tasks of republic party organizations coming from the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of young people" and speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko on issues of the party's work with young people.

A report was given by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following people took part in the debates on the issue being discussed: R.P. Rimaytis, first secretary of Kaunas Gorkom, A.B. Gushchinas, first secretary of Ionishkskiy Raykom, A. Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, G.K. Shal'tenene, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom in Vilnius, I. Yu. Anichas, rector of Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, V.A. Morkunas, chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee on Professional and Technical Education, Z.V. Rimpo, farm leader of Za Rodinu Kolkhoz in Shal'chininksiy Rayon, P.A. Morkunas, director of Shyaulyayskiy Television Plant imeni 40-letiyе Sovetskoy Litvy, P.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, V.K. Kubilyus, first secretary of Kretingskiy Raykom, P.O. Shileykis, brigade leader of painters in Vil'nyusstroy Trust, and Ya. S. Fedorovich, first secretary of Trakayskiy Raykom.

A speech was given by Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Organizational-Party Work.

An appropriate decree was passed on the issue discussed.

The Plenum also discussed an organizational issue. S.V. Yakutis was confirmed as editor of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR, an organ of the Lithuanian CP

Central Committee. The Plenum released L.G. Romanovich from this post since he is retiring.

With this the Plenum concluded its work.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text of speech given by Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus at the 16th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Party Leadership of the Komsomol--At the Level of Current Tasks"]

[Text] Respected comrades!

At all stages of the building of socialism, our party has considered the communist indoctrination of young people its important strategic task. Party leadership of the youth movement is the first condition and an important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of generations, as well as a pledge of the communist ideology, fighting readiness, and creative activity of the Komsomol and all Soviet youth.

As the active helper and reliable reserve of the CPSU, the Komsomol has throughout its history fulfilled honorably its basic task--to indoctrinate young people in communism and mobilize them to selfless, constructive labor and great patriotic efforts. Today the Komsomol goes hand in hand with communists and all Soviet people in struggling constantly to bring to life the historic tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

At the current stage, the tasks which must be resolved by the party and the Soviet people have become more complex, and their scale has grown immeasurably. In the world arena, a sharp political, economic, and ideological struggle is going on between the two social systems. Because of imperialism, the danger of war in the world is increasing. Given these conditions, the task of indoctrinating these young people comes to the forefront, young people who as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, "do not falter nor bow down under the burden of historical responsibility for the fate of the country, for the fate of socialism and the world."

The task of further improving the indoctrination of the coming generation is an important party, state, and common national cause, a question of reliably providing for the future of our Motherland. That is how the Central Committee set the question before us in the recently passed decree "Further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of young people." This strategic task is argumentatively well-founded and most vividly expressed in speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the session of the Central Committee Politburo and at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

In these documents, the party and its Leninist Central Committee have armed us with important theoretical and political formulations, and practical recommendations on problems of leadership of the Komsomol and the communist indoctrination of young people. They were greeted with unanimous approval by communists and Komsomol members, and by all working people of the republic. Bringing them to steady leadership and execution, today we must determine specific tasks to bring them to life.

Following the best traditions of the Leninist Komsomol, the Komsomol organization of Lithuania has always been and continues to be a reliable reserve for the party organization, and its active helper in the indoctrination of young people and the struggle to realize the ideals of communism. The finest representatives of the Komsomol stood shoulder to shoulder with communists in the front ranks of the defenders of the Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. They passed through a stern school of class tempering during the difficult years of post-war reconstruction under conditions of fierce opposition by remnants of the overthrown exploiters' classes. Komsomol members were a reliable support of party organizations during the period of industrialization of the republic and collectivization of agriculture. Party-educated representatives of the Komsomol of the initial post-war period are today found in key positions of leadership of important areas of economic, social, and cultural construction. A natural successor to them is the new generation, which has grown and matured, and come through the Komsomol school of indoctrination and ideological tempering under conditions of socialist life.

On the banner of the Lithuanian Komsomol twinkles the Order of Labor Red Banner, which it was awarded in connection with the 60th anniversary. This is a high and worthy evaluation of the military efforts, active, selfless labor, and great contribution of Komsomol members of all generations in the cause of building socialism and communism.

Under the daily leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization has put together an established system of measures for the guidance of the Komsomol. As a whole, it is well-planned and purposeful. Questions of improving the form and methods of this important area of party leadership are being systematically examined in the Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party, and many primary party organizations are taking them up more frequently and in a more concrete fashion.

Thanks to this, the organizational and ideological ties of party and Komsomol organizations are becoming stronger and enriched. The role of the Komsomol as the main reserve of the republic party organization is growing. Almost 70 percent of its recruits come from the ranks of the All-Union Komsomol. More than 15,000 young communists are now working directly in Komsomol organs and primary organizations. They head all porkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol and more than 63 percent of primary Komsomol organizations.

In addition, young communists and Komsomol leaders are widely involved in the work of party organs and primary organizations, soviets of people's deputies, and social organizations. As a rule, the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol are chosen by members of the buros of the corresponding

party committees and city and rayon soviets. Every third people's deputy is a young person no more than 30 years old. Every fifth communist is a secretary of the Komsomol organization of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, elected to the party committee or party buro of these farms.

Going through a school of leadership in party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, and labor collectives, Komsomol workers become a trustworthy reserve of party, soviet, and economic cadres. In the last three years, about 450 Komsomol workers have advanced to leadership in party, soviet, trade union, and economic work.

The field of view of party organizations encompasses important questions of the activities of the republic Komsomol in the ideological-political, internationalist, military-patriotic, legal, moral, esthetic, and atheistic education of the maturing generation. In this area too, there are many good works on the account of our Komsomol.

All of this has promoted the organizational-political strengthening of all links of the republic Komsomol organization, the growth of its vanguard role, and its authority and influence among young people. In the last five years the Lithuanian Komsomol has increased its ranks by 90,000 and now numbers more than half a million members in the All-Union Komsomol. This is a vast force, capable of great acts indeed. And in fact, no matter which sector of the economy, science, or culture we take today, we find in all places the weighty contribution of the republic Komsomol and the deep traces of its creative energy, selfless labor, confidence, and initiative.

Most young men and women of the republic are laboring with a lofty consciousness of their duty to the Motherland and the people, occupying a worthy place among the leaders and innovators of production, and actively participating in socialist competition. More than 67,000 young laborers are shock workers of communist labor. An approximately equal number are turning out products on first delivery [s pervogo pred'yavleniya]. Hundreds of envoys of the Lithuanian Komsomol are laboring selflessly on all-union shock-working Komsomol construction sites.

A great contribution to the overall cause is made by student construction teams, our VUZ-student young people, who take active part every year in harvesting agricultural crops. For their selfless labor and substantial help to the working class and kolkhoz peasants, they deserve nationwide recognition and gratitude.

A total of 83 percent of the working youth of the republic, actively participating in socialist competition and presenting examples of love of labor, organization, and collectivism, are augmenting their contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

All of this is good and makes us all happy. But if one evaluates the state of affairs from the height of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree, it becomes clear that the level of party leadership of the Komsomol and the activity of the republic Komsomol organization are still not fully meeting the tasks of the day.

The most important, central task, on which our efforts in leading the Komsomol should be focused, is the Komsomol's practical introduction to direct, still more active work in resolving the important issues of economic, social, and cultural construction, and especially the communist indoctrination of young people. Everything connected with this should be the subject of daily attention from party organs and primary party organizations.

Establishing the basic directions of activity of the Komsomol in the sphere of economics, the CPSU Central Committee is calling on Komsomol organizations to mobilize young people toward the successful fulfillment of targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, achievement of the Food Program and Energy Program, and resolving tasks related to the intensification of the economy and the mastery of economic methods of management. The Komsomol has every possibility of substantially increasing its contribution to the common national effort and successfully dealing with this important target of the party.

To do this it is above all necessary to improve the organizational forms and methods of applying the labor and creative efforts of young people in production. This means primarily the initiative of the Komsomol in developing the movement of Komsomol-youth collectives. This deserves all possible support. During this five-year period, the number of such collectives in the republic has increased by approximately one third and reached 3,700. The number of young laborers working in them has now grown by 66 percent and totals more than 35,000 individuals. One could cite many examples of selfless, highly productive labor of Komsomol-youth brigades and units from many sectors of the economy, and successful fulfilling and overfulfilling of planned targets by them.

Nevertheless, this form of organizing the labor of young people is still being spread too slowly among us, and its advantages are not being fully exploited. In terms of the involvement of working young people in Komsomol-youth collectives, we are lagging by a factor of nearly 1.5 behind the all-union average level. In enterprises and organizations of the ministries of trade and construction, 16-22 percent of all young workers labor as members of these brigades, but in enterprises of the Ministry of Communication--only 7.6 percent. And in transport this indicator was even lower for the last two years. Only 31 percent of Komsomol-youth brigades are working according to the method of the brigade contract. It is difficult to believe that the Komsomol and young people would take a passive, indifferent attitude toward these progressive forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor. Something else is the matter, above all the fact that so far there has not been a truly interested attitude toward the initiative and resourcefulness of the Komsomol on the part of leaders of certain ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and their party and trade union organizations. There is also not enough of the appropriate control in this effort on the part of gorkoms and raykoms of the party. In a word, we must without delay eliminate the shortcomings in the development of the movement of Komsomol-youth collectives.

As is well known, since the start of the year a number of other sectors of the economy have been spreading the conditions of the economic experiment. And under the new conditions of management we are to rely especially heavily on all forms of developing the labor activity of workers, especially young people.

Taking this into account, more active support and dissemination by party and Komsomol organizations is also merited by competitions of young inventors and rationalizers, agreements on the creative collaboration of scientists and producers, competitions for the title of best in the profession, work by unified work order, and other progressive methods of organizing labor.

In a young person's maturation and placement in production the most important role belongs to the labor collective. And we already have many examples of well-formulated work with the young generation of the working class. A fine system of establishing young workers has been developed and adopted by the administration and party organization of Vilnius Radio Components Plant. It calls for close interaction between the enterprise collective and secondary schools and professional-technical schools of the city, the creation of the best production and labor conditions, well thought-out indoctrinational work, and other matters. Quite recently almost every third young worker left the plant each year. But since the beginning of the 11th five-year period, the turnover of young cadres has decreased by a factor of 2.5. And for a long time now the collective of the plant, one third of which is made up of young people, has been successfully fulfilling planned targets in all technical-economic indicators.

Much is being done to establish young people in production in many enterprises of furniture and wood-working, light industry, the Sigma Production Association, the Kaunas Artificial Fiber Plant imeni 50-letije Oktyabrya, the Ekranas Plant in Panevezhis, and many other enterprises.

Unfortunately, in the Vilnius Zhal'giris Machine-Tool Plant, Shyauliy Vayras Plant, and Kedaynyay Chemical Plant imeni 60-letije SSSR, the turnover of young workers even now is twice as high as the overall plant average.

Much greater attention is required by the lower labor collectives: brigades, farms, sections, laboratories, study groups. It is in this environment above all that the young person is shaped. Here he gets his tempering in labor and passes through a school of collectivism and moral and internationalist education. And so it is very important to ensure that each lower collective has a healthy psychological climate, an atmosphere of business, organization, and discipline, and a creative attitude toward labor.

In the lower labor collectives the mentors of working young people do their beneficial work. In the republic there are almost 43,000 mentors, of whom approximately half are communists. The party sets the task of significantly increasing the role of mentoring in the professional growth and especially the indoctrination of young people. Unfortunately, we have many instances in which the role of mentor is reduced essentially to merely vocational training of young workers. And the active formation of high moral qualities in young men and women is sometimes either forgotten or relegated to a secondary plane. That is why mentors must be not only genuine masters of their business. They must be people who also possess high moral-political qualities, people who are disciplined, can work with young people and appreciate them, and have high authority in the collectives. Party organizations must bring this matter under more careful control. Mentorship for communists should be regarded as an important party commission, for which they are responsible to the party organization as for any other commission.

An important integral part of the party's economic strategy is the implementation of the Food Program.

A mighty production-technical potential has been created in the agriculture of the republic. With each year it becomes stronger and better. The party has advanced to the forefront the task of improving its utilization and boosting output. In order to do this, as was pointed out at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to increase still further the human factor in implementing the Food Program, and create for people the most favorable conditions for labor and life in the countryside. The idea is the social restructuring of the countryside and establishing people in agriculture, especially, of course, young people. The specific tasks which must be resolved for this we established at the 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee in June of last year. Today it is in order to sum up some results of work already done, find the weak places, and plan the immediate measures for the future.

In the last 15 years much work has been done in building the new countryside. During this time, 112,000 families were resettled from farmsteads [khutory], and now 65 percent of rural dwellers live in settlements. During this period, more than 150,000 apartments were built in rural settlements, including more than 100,000 single-apartment residential buildings.

All farms have formed central settlements, all of them have schools and stores. Some 91 percent of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have houses of culture, 86 percent have dining halls, and 63 percent have kindergartens and nurseries. In 2,200 central and auxiliary settlements there are paved roads, 66 percent of the apartments in them are supplied with gas, and 40 percent have running water.

The conditions of labor in agricultural production are improving consistently. The cultivation of grain crops is completely mechanized, and integrated mechanization is basically finished for the cultivation and harvesting of feed crops, sugar beets, and flax, and 40 percent finished for potatoes. Thanks to the construction of modern livestock complexes and widespread reconstruction of previously erected enclosures, integrated mechanization of labor in livestock breeding has made a great stride forward. Integrated mechanization has now taken in 76 percent of pig farms and 58 percent of cattle farms, and essentially all poultry plants. Cleanliness, concern, and comfort are being established more and more widely in work places, and the territory around farms is being paved and improved. Many mechanical workshops of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are turning into true repair-mechanical enterprises.

All of this makes it possible to organize more rationally the labor of farmers and livestock breeders, improve the regime of labor and leisure time, and make working in agriculture more attractive. Now even the milkers on most milk farms come to work no earlier than seven in the morning and leave between five and seven in the evening; they have days off and enjoy regular holidays.

The integrated approach to resolving tasks of social restructuring of the countryside and improving conditions of the labor, life, and leisure time of rural laborers has begun to bear tangible fruits. The numbers of the rural population have stabilized and the trend toward a younger population in it

countryside has become clear. In the past two years, the number of young people from 16 to 29 years in rural areas increased by 5.3 percent, and among workers in agricultural production--by 9.7 percent.

The effort to place young people in agricultural production is most successful in places where raykoms, party organizations, and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies move to the forefront the resolution of social problems and actively involve the Komsomol and young people in this cause, and in places where farms are headed by far-sighted, energetic leaders. In this regard, Panevezhskiy, Pasvalskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Rokishkskiy, Birzhayskiy, Shalchininkskiy, and certain other rayons are outstanding.

Everyone knows the successes of Sovkhoz imeni XXV s"yezd KPSS in Shilutskiy Rayon. Some 20 years ago, when the director was Comrade Z. Dokshas, the farm was lagging, it did not have enough work hands. Today 60 percent of the workers are people no more than 30 years old. Each young family, and there are 321 such on the farm, is provided with a comfortable apartment of at least two rooms. The kindergarten-nursery has become crowded, expanding to 150 places. The sovkhaz has everything necessary to satisfy the consumer, cultural, and other demands of the workers, including a leisure place and a health complex which is under construction.

There are more and more farms which are harmoniously resolving tasks of the social development of collectives and establishing young people in them, and intensifying production. Nevertheless, these problems will remain urgent for the future too. There are unresolved questions, and serious shortcomings are being permitted. The work ahead is great and intensive. Tens of thousands of farmsteads must still be dismantled. Meanwhile, the resettlement from farmsteads has become much too slow recently. Since the beginning of the five-year period, the number of farmsteads has decreased by only 9 percent. Clearly this business should not be forced, but allowing farmsteads to remain which are impeding farming is also out of the question. Efforts in the social restructuring of the countryside, especially the construction of residential areas in settlements, not only must not be slackened but also additional resources and possibilities for expanding this must constantly be sought. We must bear in mind that the problem does not disappear with the liquidation of farmsteads. Taking into account the fact that more and more young families are expressing a desire to live and work in the countryside, living space is needed and will continue to be needed also on farms on whose territory farmsteads no longer exist or will no longer exist in the near future.

We must expand particularly residential construction, but also social-cultural construction, most of all in the rayons and farms which are lagging in this oblast. This lag has been permitted even by some economically strong rayons. This is a consequence mainly of shortcomings in the work of the corresponding rayon party and soviet organs. Errors in planning and distributing financial and material resources are also having an effect.

All of this must be considered now that plans for the 12th five-year period are being put together. Special attention must be focused on the lagging kolkhozes and sovkhazes. In certain rayons funds and material resources for residential

and social-cultural construction are being directed, as before, predominantly into economically strong, leading farms. Meanwhile, weak kolkhozes and sovkhoses are given only the necessary and most essential aid and support. This practice must not be permitted in the future. More active work is required from the republic Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and soviets of RAPO in handling the centralized funds. They should also give more thought to the distribution of budget funds allocated for social-cultural construction in the lagging kolkhozes.

One of the most important factors promoting the placement of young families in rural areas is the presence of children's preschool establishments. An example of a truly party-minded, state concern for this cause was presented by the party organization of Pasvalskiy Rayon. Coming out with the initiative to build a kindergarten-nursery in every farm during the 11th five-year period, the inhabitants of the Rayon, as is well known, have already fulfilled their obligation.

Supporting the initiative of the residents of Pasvalskiy Rayon, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers set the task of erecting preschool establishments in every farm by the end of the five-year period. This task is being resolved successfully in many rayons. But in Ignalinskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kupishskiy, Mazhaykskiy, and especially Vilnyusskiy, Rokishskiy, and Telshyayskiy rayons, this important task has fallen into danger of being stopped. This shows the short-sightedness of the party and soviet leaders in these rayons, which cannot be tolerated.

We must link the further improvement of labor and cultural-consumer conditions for young people in the countryside more closely with the vocational orientation of students in rural schools. This work is in need of substantial activation and improvement. We must constantly strengthen and enrich the ties between farms and rural general-education schools and professional-technical schools. A more energetic, businesslike, and persistent attitude in resolving these tasks should be manifested by party organs, primary party organizations, leaders of farms, the pedagogical collectives of schools and rural professional-technical schools, and especially by Komsomol committees and organizations.

Last year, as is well known, the graduates of Pabyarzhe Secondary School in Vilnius Rayon gave rise to a fine initiative, which was approved and recommended for dissemination by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. Its dissemination was undertaken by the Komsomol. The beginning was quite good. Following the example of the graduates from Pabyarzhe, almost 25 percent of the graduates of the rural schools in the republic expressed their desire to link their destiny to agriculture last year. This year, unfortunately, such intentions were fewer--not quite 20 percent. Of course it would be wrong to place all the blame for this on the Komsomol, but it is also impossible to acquit them entirely. Here we have many shortcomings being permitted by all parties concerned. The issue is not simple, it requires long, patient, and skilled individual work. Formalism and indifference are not to be tolerated here. And absolutely unacceptable are instances of individual leaders of farms not manifesting interest in the job placement of graduates of schools. But there were such instances last year in Varenskiy, Suuodasskiy, Prenayskiy, and certain other rayons. This phenomenon must be decisively defeated by raykoms, party organizations of farms, and Komsomol committees.

The work which has already been done and is continuing in the vocational orientation of rural school-children is only the beginning of the great and painstaking task which still remains to be done. It is also important to further strengthen, in every possible way, the ties of kolkhozes and sovkhoses not only with rural schools but also with professional-technical schools. They must be strengthened so that the vocational orientation work with former school-children is continued in the professional-technical schools. Plans for recruitment into these schools for the past three years have been fulfilled as a whole. But almost half of the graduates, after a short time of work in their assignment, abandon the countryside. Many of them do not go to work where they are assigned at all. Especially unfavorable is the situation in Telshyayskiy, Lazdiyskiy, and Shalchininksiy rayons.

Life has shown that young people are more eager to go into rural professional-technical schools, and then more easily adapt to farming collectives, when the schools are located at a minimal distance from their birth places. For this reason, as is well known, the task has been set to have, as a rule, a rural professional school in each rayon by 1990. This year a new complex of the school in Kelme began operation. Next year four schools should be operating, and in the 12th Five-Year Plan--12 more. At the same time, the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction are already lagging in the fitting out of Vilkiya and Anikshchyay Professional-Technical Schools. The program of construction of rural professional-technical schools must unconditionally be fulfilled, and this effort must be kept under strict control.

With the combined efforts of leaders and party organizations of farms, schools and professional-technical schools, and Komsomol organizations, the work must continue steadily to increase the recruitment of young women into professional-technical schools, especially for livestock breeding specialties. The percentage of young women among those entering rural professional-technical schools in the last four years has doubled, reaching 20 percent. But even this is not enough. This year the plan for their recruitment has been somewhat underfulfilled.

The placement of young people in agriculture is a question of fundamental significance for us. It is a question of the future of our countryside, and the central condition for successful fulfillment of the Food Program. The participation of the Komsomol in this important cause can and must be more subject-oriented. As in every other sphere of life, the Komsomol is here called upon to take on itself an ever heavier burden of our general affairs and concerns.

All of our young people pass through school, where the foundations are laid for their future personality and ability, and the experience for their practical endeavors. Hence the responsibility of the tasks laid out by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and tasks of school reform, for all those involved in the education and indoctrination of youth.

Cities and rayons of the republic have set about accomplishing school reform in an organized fashion. We must strengthen in every possible way the striving of schools to qualitatively improve labor education and indoctrination of young people. At the same time it is necessary to work more steadily to raise the

effectiveness of the reaching of social discipline and shape communist convictions in the younger generation.

The optional course "Soviet Lithuania in the Family of Fraternal Peoples," introduced several years ago by the initiative of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, has great popularity among the young students. It is very important that improving the teaching of this course is a constant concern of all pedagogical collectives, secondary educational institutions, and Komsomol organizations. Upper classmen and Komsomol members should be more widely and boldly involved in using the materials of this course to conduct political information days and talks among their younger contemporaries in pioneer divisions.

Great attention must also be devoted to mastery of the social sciences in republic VUZes. VUZ party organizations and the Komsomol should more actively undertake the improvement of this effort.

All work with future specialists must be structured so that they thoroughly master theoretical knowledge and also obtain practical experience in administration and working with people, and learn to evaluate the phenomena of social life from class positions.

An important direction in party leadership of the Komsomol is the organization of purposeful ideological-indoctrinational work among young people. Currently the various forms of Komsomol studies take in 75 percent of working young people. Among the propagandists conducting the classes, 94 percent are communists and more than 90 percent have higher education. It is necessary to further improve the study of Marxism-Leninism, history, and the policies of the CPSU, and to raise the level of the world-view of the Komsomol studies. It is worthwhile to make this rule: put the best propagandists into the system of Komsomol political education, and the best lecturers before a young audience.

Our first duty is to form in young people a patriotic pride in our Motherland and wholehearted readiness to defend it. In arming the party and Komsomol organizations of the republic there are many interesting forms and methods of military-patriotic education of young people. Work in this direction must be carried on more actively, laying the primary stress on the quality and effectiveness of the measures carried out.

City and rayon committees of the Komsomol, along with organizations of the Voluntary Society to Assist the USSR Army, Air Force, and Navy, must more actively carry on subject-oriented work to train young men for service in the Soviet Army. It is necessary to obtain a radical change in the field of the military-vocational orientation of young people and propagandizing the job of an officer.

New possibilities for the military-patriotic education of young people are opening up in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. All the work must be structured so that the confirmation of the ideas of Soviet patriotism in the consciousness of young people are always as closely as possible tied with the inculcation of socialist internationalism in their hearts, and the friendship of peoples of the USSR.

Now that the bourgeois propaganda machine is pouring more and more lies and slander on the Soviet way of life, party and Komsomol committees, and the mass information media, must decisively repulse all ideological diversions of the class adversary. It is necessary to shape more persistently in young men and women a precise class position, and inculcate in them political vigilance and intolerance for every manifestation of views foreign to us.

Komsomol organizations should manifest greater activeness in the cause of shaping a scientific-materialistic world-view in young people. Young people are growing up among us who are as a whole free from religious beliefs. But a certain fraction of young people are still under the influence of the clergy, and take part in religious rites. These are disturbing facts, testifying that certain pedagogical collectives and party and Komsomol organizations are still conducting atheistic work inadequately. Certain party committees are also failing to draw the proper conclusions. It is necessary to raise the responsibility of communists and Komsomol members in all places for the state of atheist education of young people, and put an end to carelessness and complacency in this effort. It is necessary to strengthen the individual work with young people who have fallen under the influence of religion, and constantly draw them into active social life. It is also necessary to more actively introduce into the lives and existence of young people our own, Soviet ceremonies.

Adopting an integrated approach in indoctrinational work, it is essential to more actively see to it that the ideological-political and labor tempering of youth is organically combined with moral purity and integrity, and their striving for lofty ideals. And of course, we must intensify the struggle against alcoholism among the young, decisively cut short every violation of socialist law, and constantly improve preventive work.

The Komsomol Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms have taken many decisions on these issues. But their actualization has still not always been supported by active organizational and indoctrinational work, which has not helped the success of the effort.

We are seriously disturbed by the increase of violations of the law among juveniles and young people, including even members of the Komsomol. This situation is intolerable. It is especially important to ensure the unity of actions of party, soviet, Komsomol, and law enforcement organs in this effort, and activate the efforts of labor collectives to eliminate violations of legal and moral norms. Every collective and all party and Komsomol organizations must create an atmosphere of intolerance for every negative phenomenon, and always make a principled party and Komsomol evaluation of those responsible for them.

Life persistently brings forward the need to improve the organization of cultural leisure activities of young people. We must support in every way the striving of young people toward artistic and technical amateur creativity, and familiarity with the best examples of domestic and world culture. But, under cover of amateur associations and clubs, not permit an apolitical attitude, nationalist tendencies, or blind imitation of bourgeois fashion to penetrate the young people's environment.

Much more attention must be devoted to the activities of vocal and instrumental ensembles and discoteques, and specific measures must be implemented to improve their work. Special attention is required to the repertoire of these ensembles and discoteques. It should always be distinguished for its precise ideological direction and high artistic level. Republic Komsomol organizations and the Ministry of Culture must take a very active and direct role in this effort. Komsomol workers should not merely participate in collective forms of young people's leisure, but also be their leaders and organizers, thus ensuring their high ideological and esthetic content.

Serious alarm is aroused by the idleness of a number of establishments of culture. Currently, some of the republic houses of culture are not conducting leisure evenings for young people at all. It cannot be considered acceptable that poor use is being made of the areas of houses of culture, and clubs of enterprises and farms, for these purposes. The republic Ministry of Culture, Komsomol Central Committee, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must correct this situation without delay.

In the work with young people, more attention should be devoted to involving them in sports activities. Currently, only every third school-child, every fourth university student, and every fifth young person in the work force regularly participates in physical culture and sports. Considering the existing potential for participation in physical culture and sports, these are very modest indicators, and they must be improved.

In the interests of indoctrinating young people, we must also make better use of the potential of the mass information media. Recently there have been obvious shortcomings in the preparation of topical, attractive programs for young people on Republic Television. Certain periodical publications for youth should come out more actively and aggressively on issues of the ideological-political, internationalist, patriotic, and atheist education of young people.

Successful resolution of the tasks facing Komsomol organizations and all young people of the republic today depends more than anything on further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and the style of work of the Komsomol itself. Recently much has been done to intensify party influence on the activities of Komsomol organizations by Leninskiy Raykom in Vilnius, and Birzhayskiy, Ionishkiy, Rokishkiy, and several other party raykoms. Questions of the work of the Komsomol are being examined more frequently and in a more interested fashion in plenums and buro sessions of party committees, on days of secretaries of primary party organizations, and meetings of young communists working in the Komsomol. More concrete aid from party workers and primary party organizations is being given to local Komsomol organizations.

But we cannot help observing that in the party leadership of the Komsomol and work with young people there are still many substantial shortcomings. A number of gorkoms and raykoms of the party are clearly devoting inadequate attention to the affairs and concerns of the Komsomol, and are not truly investigating the style and methods of its work. For example, in the past three years, only Sovetskiy Raykom in Vilnius, Panemunskiy Raykom in Kaunas, and Mazheykiy Raykom made a comprehensive examination in buro sessions of the style of work

of Komsomol raykoms. Questions of the work of primary Komsomol organizations are examined just as rarely, and the implementation of decisions taken is poorly controlled. Secretaries and department heads of certain party raykoms have not been to plenums and buro sessions of the Komsomol, or Komsomol meetings, for years. Our ministers and many leaders of labor collectives, soviet, and trade union organs make infrequent appearances before young audiences. References to how busy they are cannot serve as an excuse here.

In order to have a real impact on young people and bring them along with us, we must thoroughly know and sense the youth environment, and tendencies manifested in it, and penetrate deeply into the social and ideological processes taking place there. To do this it is necessary to associate constantly with young people, go more frequently to places where they work and relax, take an interest in the needs and demands of youth, and react to them in a party-minded and responsible fashion.

The reasons that the effectiveness of the indoctrinational forces of the republic Komsomol is still not high enough lie in the forms and methods of activity of the Komsomol organs. Many gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol are restructuring their work too slowly, continuing to operate according to the old patterns, without taking into account the changing conditions and new requirements. In the work of a number of them, we still see signs of formalism, paper-shuffling, ostentation, excessive over-organization, and a passion for large-scale campaigns, and various reviews and rallies. All of this is at the expense of vital organizational and indoctrinational work directly in places where young people work, live, and relax.

Unfortunately, the republic Komsomol Central Committee does not always present the best example in this regard. For the past three years, only every third plenum of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms has been carried out with the participation of workers of the Central Committee. They attend buro sessions of Komsomol committees and Komsomol meetings still more rarely. The republic Komsomol organization still does not make strict enough demands for carrying out the decisions of party organs, higher Komsomol organs, or its own decisions, nor for observing Komsomol discipline and the requirements of the All-Union Komsomol Charter. This alone can explain instances of violations of the Komsomol Charter in admissions to the All-Union Komsomol, the late registration of some Komsomol members for new residence, work, or studies, the enormous debts in payment of Komsomol members' dues, and the lateness in bringing to account Komsomol members who violate Soviet law.

The Komsomol Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms have been called upon to radically improve all organizational-Komsomol work. It is the duty of party organs and primary party organizations to give them effective help in this. But we must not permit the exacting confidence in Komsomol organizations to be supported by excessive regimentation and tutelage. It is necessary to help the Komsomol, but help it without substituting for it; to work with the Komsomol, not for it.

The key question in the cause of improving party leadership of the Komsomol is the selection, indoctrination, and placement of Komsomol cadres. On the whole,

the republic Komsomol organization has put together a good active capacity for resolving the tasks facing it. The overwhelming majority of leaders of Komsomol committees are politically mature, capable organizers and authoritative leaders of young people: they have higher education or are in the process of acquiring it.

At the same time, one cannot but give some attention also to the substantial shortcomings in the work with Komsomol cadres. In a number of cities and rayons their turnover is too high. Moreover, this is related in many cases not to promotions to higher work, but to errors in selection for these positions. For example, the duration of work of second secretaries of Komsomol committees is no higher than two years, and in some rayons even one year. All of this is the consequence of poor work by party committees with the reserve of Komsomol leadership cadres. In advancing them, insufficient attention is being given to experience of work in labor collectives directly in production. Can it really be considered acceptable that in many rural Komsomol raykoms there are no specialists in agriculture among the secretaries?

I must say that the party stratum among secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations also can and should be much greater. We have the capacity to set ourselves the goal of seeing to it that in the near future, all labor collectives of Komsomol organizations, as a rule, are headed by young communists. On the other hand, they should also be selected to make up party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations. In the future, we should consider these other key factors in party influence on Komsomol organizations.

Our party invariably regards the Komsomol as the forge of the cadre reserve in all areas of communist construction. "The problems of selection, and also advancement of Komsomol cadres to soviet, economic, and, of course, party work," emphasized Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, "should constantly be at the center of attention of party committees." We must more boldly advance young specialists who have given a good account of themselves in practical work, making them leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Reports and elections are now going on in the Komsomol. It is necessary to make the most of this important campaign for further organizational-political strengthening of each Komsomol organization. Members of the party Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms, and leaders of soviet, trade union, and economic organs should participate in the reports-elections meetings of Komsomol groups and primary organizations, and in the work of conferences.

Improving the activities of the Komsomol and all indoctrinational work with young people is a task of the entire party. It should not and cannot be resolved only by individual workers of party committees. This is a cause for every communist, no matter what section he works in.

Let me assure the Central Committee of the party, its Politburo, and CPSU General Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade K.U. Chernenko that the communists of the republic will do everything necessary to increase still further the role and activity of the young people of Soviet Lithuania in communist construction, and inculcate in the hearts of young men and women selfless devotion to the cause of the party and the Soviet people.

REGIONAL

NABIYEV DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF TAJIKSTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1-2

[Report by Tajik CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade R. N. Nabyev at the 18th Plenum of the Tajik CP Central Committee: "Confirming the Leninist Style of Leadership"]

[Text] Comrades!

An issue of special importance is under the scrutiny of the Tajik CP Central Committee Plenum. It is the further improvement, even constant improvement, taking into account growing needs, of the style and methods of work, strengthening party leadership, and on this basis successfully resolving the responsible economic-political tasks facing the republic.

The growth in scale and complexity of tasks of perfecting developed socialism, and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and the international situation demand a high organization, precision, and coordination in work. Special importance pertains to the necessity for further strengthening discipline and procedure, and raising the responsibility of cadres for their assigned job.

All this, naturally, makes greater demands on the level of work of all links of the party. Recently, as is well known, a number of measures have been implemented which are directed at further strengthening the party's management of economic and social life.

A special place among these belongs to the CPSU Central Committee decree "The work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to perfect the style and methods of activity of party organizations in light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

The general positions on expanding the role of the party in building the economy and culture were laid out in speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February and April 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in meetings with voters and workers of the Moscow metallurgy plant "Serp i Molot."

These all-party documents, and directions of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary set forth a concrete program for affirming the Leninist style of work in all spheres of leadership and administration.

Understanding all the importance and complexity of this great cause, many members of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms participated in the preparation of the plenum, along with responsible party workers, and an extensive party, soviet, and economic aktiv.

There was a broad exchange of opinions in the Tajik CP Central Committee on these questions. They were discussed in meetings of primary party organizations and plenums of gorkoms and raykoms. Our plenum will be a sort of continuation of work already being carried out.

Now, as preparations are underway for the regular 26th CPSU Congress and new editing of the CPSU Program is being done, deep analysis of the style and methods of our activities and a determination of specific ways to further improve organizational and political work in resolving the tasks ahead have great significance.

We have an outstanding model of a creative, theoretically regulated and politically considered approach to managing the life of the party and all of Soviet society, as well as a truly Leninist style of work in the multi-faceted activity of the Communist Party, the Central Committee, and its Politburo.

The CPSU Central Committee is an example of the ability to determine what is central and basic in work, and find the correct ways and most effective methods and means for achieving planned goals. In a business-like and creative atmosphere, in a spirit of true collectivism, the CPSU Central Committee is resolving in a comprehensive and timely fashion the fundamental social-political tasks of the life of the party and the entire country, and pressing international problems.

In our experience, we see the party's vast concern for our republic, the development of its economy, science, and culture, and the welfare of the working people. A specific expression of this is the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's approval of propositions worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers and Tajik CP Central Committee for the further development of the municipal economy of Dushanbe from 1984-1990. This broad program for resolving many problems of the rapidly growing capital is already being realized.

This year Dushanbe was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. This is a very high evaluation of the services rendered by the city, and the entire republic, to the Motherland.

The working people of Tajikistan, like all Soviet people, express to our Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet

Presidium Chairman Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally their most heartfelt thanks for fatherly concern for the people's well-being. (Applause.)

The party organization and communists of the republic rely constantly on the rich experience of the party. Working under the direct guidance of the CPSU Central Committee, we are learning from it the art of party work and the Leninist style.

Recently, plenums of the Tajik CP Central Committee examined the work of the Leninabad Obkom and the Dushanbe city party organization. Following the example of Pendzhikent and Tursunzade gorkoms and Kolkhozabadskiy and Garmskiy raykoms, a number of ministries and departments of the republic have made a comprehensive analysis of the work of party committees and primary party organizations to further improve the style and methods of their activities, and strengthen party and state discipline. Planned measures are being realized. All of this is bringing results.

Many interesting things might be drawn from the practice of work of republic party organizations. The style of a number of gorkoms and raykoms is becoming more business-like all the time. The number of meetings and of questions examined in the buros has been reduced markedly. But the most pressing, vitally important questions are being selected, and the quality of their preparation has improved.

The role of primary party organizations is increasing steadily, as is the responsibility of communists and party, soviet, and economic cadres for the development of the economy and culture and the resolution of social problems, and the deployment of party forces is improving.

Nevertheless, it must be mentioned today that certain party committees, particularly those of Kulyab city and Kuybyshevskiy, Parkharskiy, Komсомolabadskiy, Ishkashinskiy, Ganchinskiy, and Ayninskiy rayons, and others, are still moving too slowly in re-organizing the style and methods of their activities. In their work, just as before, an administrative-economic approach to resolving tasks predominates. Much time and effort is spent on the compilation of every sort of document and the conducting of a multitude of meetings to the detriment of concrete work in labor collectives.

These examples could also be applied to other rayons. Some leaders simply cannot conceive of activity without meetings and conferences. On acquaintance with the weekly work plans of the secretaries of Kulyab Gorkom, for example, it became clear that they called for, literally, daily conducting of such measures. Under this state of affairs, what can you say about local organizational work? It is necessary to reject this sort of practice decisively and without delay.

All of our cadres should more deeply study and assimilate the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to perfect the style and methods of activity of party organizations in light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," and other decisions on these important questions, and be strictly guided by them.

Speaking of the importance of constantly improving the style, form, and methods of work, I think it is appropriate to remind you once more of Lenin's instructions concerning what forms the working mechanism, the basis, and the very essence of party leadership.

Above all, it means the selection, placing, and education of cadres, criticism and self-criticism, cooperation in working out decisions, and personal responsibility for carrying them out. It is organizing effective control and checking of how things are done, and strengthening ties with the masses while relying constantly on primary party organizations. It means strengthening and purifying the party ranks. Let us take a more specific look at how these things stand with us.

All of you know that cadres, their placement and education, are both the content and the constant method of the party's work. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said: "To study people, to find capable workers. This is the essence..." (V. I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, vol 35, p 462.) And we are true to Il'ich's injunctions.

In recent years, the republic has significantly improved the qualitative make-up of party and soviet cadres.

All secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and chairmen of ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of peoples' deputies have higher education, and more than half have had party political education. More than 71 percent of them are specialists in the economy.

The composition of trade union and Komsomol organs has improved. Much has been done to strengthen leadership cadres in sectors of the economy. Party organizations are focusing on questions of training women's cadres and advancing them into leadership work in the party, government, and social and economic work.

In addition the tasks facing the republic require further perfection of cadre work, and most of all systematic attention to questions of indoctrinating cadres. Today it is necessary to state definitely that we are doing seriously inadequate work in this area.

What we are talking about are the shortcomings in the selection and indoctrination of cadres. Some of our cadres are still coping poorly with the job entrusted to them; they are working with old, outdated methods. Some of them have not managed to fulfill state plans for years.

On the farms of Nauskiy Rayon, for example, the demands made on managers and specialists are inadequate. A permissive attitude is manifested toward cadres which permit violations and abuses. Certain farms in the rayon, in particular Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Ukraina, and Kolkhoz 40 let Oktyabrya, have for the last three years systematically failed to meet plan targets for purchases of important agricultural products, including cotton, fruit, meat, and milk. And this is only a small sample of the rayon's problems.

These complaints could also be made about certain other rayons. From year to year, many of our farms fail to fulfill purchase plans of various types of agricultural products, while they are fulfilled in the republic as a whole. It is necessary to turn to the level of management for the reasons for this situation.

We must not be reconciled with workers who mess up the job and conduct themselves improperly. It is necessary to see that management is made up of people who are politically mature, competent, able to look ahead and work with a high sense of responsibility. We have these people, and they must be advanced more boldly. At the same time, some party committees and economic organs prefer for some reason to shift around endlessly from one post to another incapable leaders who have compromised themselves.

The lack of the necessary exactingness and demands placed on cadres, as a rule, gives rise to disorder and poor management, creating fertile soil for abuses. In such an atmosphere, some workers easily start on the path of violations of party discipline, and display indiscretion. Last year, for example, in the collecting center of Sovkhoz imeni Il'ich in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, there was a serious breakdown of the machinery for taking in and storing raw cotton. As a result, 1,500 tons of cotton got too hot, and 626 tons were turned into a lower grade. In Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, in the same rayon, there was a sale to the government of undergrown, unfattened livestock.

In looking at the work with cadres, I would especially like to mention the reserve for advancement. This important effort is not being conducted at the necessary level everywhere. In some places they have compiled lists and thus set their minds at ease. It is no accident that in Dushanbe Garkom, for example, vacant posts are being filled from the reserve only halfway. The same is true of Leninabad Oblast. The reserve of cadres should be a constant concern, promising comrades should be actively drawn into responsible work and their organizational abilities and business and political qualities studied. The presence of an effective, adequately prepared reserve is an important matter. It will enable us to resolve many questions, avoid haste and hurriedness in advancing cadres, and improve indoctrinational work with people on whom we hope to rely.

I would like to emphasize the strength of the good example of leadership cadres. From their example people learn industriousness, faithfulness to the party's ideals, modesty and integrity, a high civic, patriotic, and internationalist duty, ability to work with people, and intolerance for those who hinder progress.

The Leninist style, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko aptly remarked, is most of all the style of work of the communists--people for whom the party's cause is their life's work, people who give to party work all the best with which nature has endowed mankind--mind, heart, and talent. Let these penetrating words, which come straight from the heart, serve all of us and every communist in the republic as a trusty compass in life and in laboring for the good of the Fatherland.

Perfecting the style of work is organically related to constantly developing democracy inside the party, raising the initiative of communists, and increasing their activeness in working out and implementing decisions. An important role in this effort belongs to party meetings, bureau sessions, and plenums of party committees. The collective intellect makes it possible to find more rational resolutions of every issue. On the whole we are carrying out these measures according to plan, in a businesslike fashion, and within the established periods of time.

But some party committees, in particular Kommunisticheskiy, Dangarina, Nurek, and others, occasionally fail to think out adequately their approach to preparing for and conducting plenums of the committee and meetings of the party aktiv, which diminishes their mobilizing and guiding role. The electoral aktiv is not sufficiently involved in this effort. Reports frequently are superficial, and speeches usually have a self-reporting form.

In Kurgan-Tyube and Leninabad obkoms, and Oktyabr'skiy and Leninskiy raykoms, bureau sessions are frequently overloaded and certain important questions are not discussed appropriately. This, clearly, has an effect on shortcomings in planning work.

Many party committees, as before, are examining a number of current economic questions and involving themselves in creating various staffs, commissions, and soviets. Most of these duplicate the activity of soviet and economic organs, and mass social organizations. In Komsomolabadskiy Rayon, for example, dozens of commissions and staffs have been formed, including ones for feeds, wintering livestock, and developing plant and animal raising. Sometimes the commissions are headed by workers who do not have any direct connection with the sector. Here it is clearly best to proceed from reasonable necessity.

At the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko differentiated the functions of party committees and state and economic organs by means of the major question of political significance. The practice of substituting economic leaders is disappearing.

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3 December 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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3 December 1984

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INTERNATIONAL

VREMYA COMMENTARY ALLEGES U.S. CBW EXPERIMENTS IN AMAZON

LD270115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; publicist Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] Hello there, comrades. So genocide, again. This time, Washington has picked the jungle of the Amazon as the location for it. Whole tribes of Brazilian Indians have been the victims. The Pentagon tried out new types of defoliants on them, in other words, chemical weapons identical to those used in Vietnam. The truth has been late in coming out. The organizers of the secret tests of this weapon of mass destruction did everything they could to hide all traces of the crime. As has already been reported, the huge area where the defoliants were tested was flooded. But the truth, the terrible truth, came out. Experts who studied the locality assert that the contaminated land resembles the site of a nuclear blast and that it is impossible to predict the consequences of this evil deed. Genocide was practiced on the United States's own territory against America's indigenous inhabitants, the Indian tribes which once numbered millions of people, but today have been virtually exterminated. The U.S. authorities are now killing Brazilian Indians, of whom, likewise, only a few are left.

All the facts, however, indicate that this terrible affair will not end with the Indians. Chemical and other types of mass-destruction weapons are being developed in third countries for use in those regions of the world where processes of the revolutionary national-liberation struggle are going on. Such is the tread of U.S. imperialism. Such is American democracy, with its humanism, that the Washington advertising professionals make such a noise about. They kill American and Brazilian Indians, they have annihilated millions of people in Indochina but they threaten the whole of mankind. What has happened in the Amazon jungle may become the fate of the whole planet; such is the lesson for the peoples. To survive and be free, they must be united in the struggle against the common threat which Washington's imperial course carries with it.

CSO: 1807/85

INTERNATIONAL

VREMYA COMMENTARY ON CIA MANUAL FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

LD240537 Moscow Television Service In Russian 1800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Kondratyev commentary]

[Text] After the mining of Nicaraguan ports, it would have seemed difficult to surprise Americans with the hypocrisy of the policy pursued by the White House toward Nicaragua. Now it turns out that it is possible. The uncovering of the manual for the Nicaraguan Contras shows the value of the Reagan administration's assurances.

The presidential directive of 4 December 1981 says that not a single U.S. state official is to be involved in murder or planning murder for political motives. The 94-page CIA manual, written in Spanish, recommends resorting to neutralization, that is, murder of Nicaraguan workers in judicial bodies, the police, and the security services.

If possible, the document says, it is essential to hire professional killers. Many manuals and other advice bears witness that the U.S. leadership unashamedly uses terrorist methods against a sovereign state. And now the White House is trying to quell the fire of indignation. McFarlane, presidential aide on national security, denies any complicity by the CIA, or the administration itself, in preparing this document. A worried head of the White House, in the final stage of the election campaign, has been forced to give instructions on an inquiry, instructing none other than his close friend, CIA Director Casey.

The fear is growing in the United States itself and beyond its borders that the administration--in the event of success in the elections--will not stop at extreme means, including a direct invasion, to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. U.S. officials hope to gain victory of what they consider the forces of democracy. The CIA manual also eloquently bears witness to what Washington understands by democracy. [Video shows map of Nicaragua followed by shots of troops and military hardware in the countryside. Varied shots of White House, stills of Central American troops. Still of blue manual with Spanish title, still of Langley CIA headquarters and quotes in English from manual bracketed with CIA insignia. More shots of troops and weaponry].

CSO: 1807/85

INTERNATIONAL

UZBEK SCIENCE ACADEMY HITS NEW YORK ACADEMY'S ZIONISM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by E. Yu. Yusupov, vice-president, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and academician, UzSSR: "Political Intriguers From Science: Once Again on the Activity of Antisoviet Zionist Centers in the USA"]

[Text] Close connections between scientific institutions and individual scientists of various countries have become a fine tradition. The scientific institutions of our republic's Academy of Sciences also act in the interests of peace, progress, and mutual understanding. They are expanding their contacts with scientists from the countries of the socialist alliance and from the capitalist and developing states. In recent years our ties with the scientific institutions of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Afghanistan, Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, France, India and Jordan have been strengthened. These ties are expressed in the form of joint development of specific problems in the natural and social sciences and in the exchange of scientific information and scientific delegations.

Many of our republic's scientists are members of the Academy of Sciences and of worldwide scientific societies. Among them are A. S. Sadykov, U. A. Arifov, K. Z. Sufarov, V. P. Shcheglov, G. A. Abdurakhmanov, E. Fazylov, F. A. Abdullayev and others. These people have made a great contribution to the development of science and technology, and their selection for membership in scientific organizations of foreign countries is in order. Through them we establish good relations with the scientific institutions and leading scientists of foreign countries and together work out a number of specific scientific problems which are of theoretical and practical significance.

Our country's scientists, including those of Uzbekistan, have always favored and supported direct contacts which facilitate the development of science and technology, meet the common interests of progressive mankind and aid in enhancing friendship and mutual understanding of peoples, preserving and strengthening peace on our planet, and preventing the threat of a new war.

On this background, the administrative policy of certain scientific institutions in the USA is totally incomprehensible. It is the policy directed at subordinating scientific ties to the purposes of increasing international tensions and

creating a greater distrust and enmity between peoples. This policy, which is determined by the interests of extreme reactionary circles in the USA, cannot help but arouse indignation.

Last year an article was published on the pages of PRAVDA VOSTOKA telling of the dishonest methods of the New York Academy of Science. It was pointed out that the interests of scientific-technical progress were subordinated to the narrow political interests of extreme reactionary anti-Soviet and Zionist circles striving to exacerbate the international situation and to influence the minds and feelings of the Soviet people.

The article reported the election of three Soviet citizens--Yu. Borodovskiy, I. Kleyn and P. Bal'shem--as active members of the New York Academy of Sciences with a specialty in eastern studies. We were surprised and indignant at the fact that the newly proclaimed "academicians", who had nothing at all to do with science and who had never published a single work on eastern studies, were named as members of one of the major scientific institutions in the USA. Who are these people in fact?

Borodovskiy, before his exit from the USSR, worked at Uzorgtekhvodstroy and was an unnoted and uninspired engineer, far removed from science. Kleyn, a foreman at the "Goluboy ekran" [Blue Screen] fashion house, had long ago earned the reputation of being a petty thief. All of his erudition was expressed only in the fact that he cleverly pocketed money for the repair of television apparatus. The third "academician", Bal'shem, was a hanger-on at the Fotoreklama Combine, and his "scientific" work differed little from the work of Kleyn.

These are the people that the New York Academy of Sciences accepted into its honored ranks.

The facts presented in the article naturally evoked the deep satisfaction not only of scientists. The newspaper editorial office received letters from many Soviet citizens. They wrote with indignation of the machinations of the USA reactionary circles.

Recently we witnessed a new outrageous fact which can in no way be reconciled with the interests of science and the strengthening of scientific ties between countries.

In 1984 the New York Academy of Sciences is holding elections for active members in such new scientific directions as biochemistry, atmospheric sciences, anthropology, biomedicine, biophysics, computer-informational sciences, protection of the biosphere, microbiology, psychology, philosophy, etc. For participation in the voting (for election of new members to the New York Academy of Sciences), election ballots have been sent to Uzbekistan on members of this academy who were previously unknown to us. Having acquainted ourselves with these documents, we were once again surprised. The newly pronounced academicians had no relation at all to science, and particularly to the newest directions in science and technology.

The first of the newly announced members of the New York Academy of Sciences--the former Soviet citizen Boris Musheyevich Yusupov--had emigrated to Israel.

He completed the agricultural institute with a specialization in veterinary medicine, but never worked in this specialty. For 21 years he was the head of the raw materials section at the Bukhara Meat Combine, and after that Bukhara residents knew him as a butcher in one of the city's stores. The politically short-sighted and greedy man had no relation to science and was very far from it.

By the way, the voting materials sent by the New York Academy came to the house where Yusupov had lived before his emigration to Israel. Khosiyat El'natanova currently resides in this house. She sent a letter to the UzSSR Academy of Sciences with the following content:

"The mother of seven children is writing you from Bukhara. I live on Krasnoznamennaya Street, Apartment 13. Boris Yusupov formerly resided here. He later moved to Israel, but letters still come here for him even now. Quite recently another letter came. My children said that it was from the New York Academy of Sciences. I had always believed that Yusupov was a meat salesman, and not an academician."

I believe that this letter from a simple woman needs no commentary. We are once again faced with political blackmail directed at stirring emigration sentiments among Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality. Promising them hills of gold, even electing them for membership in the New York Academy, the blackmailers are trying to push the Soviet people toward betrayal and treason to the Homeland, toward breaking ties with relatives and loved ones, and toward tedious wandering throughout the countries of the capitalist world.

Another Soviet citizen and member of the New York Academy who received the right to vote was Nekhemiya Leybovich Rozengauz. He completed the Mechanical-Mathematics Faculty at Moscow University. Often changing his place of work, he did not show himself anywhere to be a capable scientific worker. Rozengauz presently works as an engineer in one of Tashkent's institutes. An acquaintance with his activity has shown that he too has no relation to science.

We have repeatedly invited him to the Academy of Sciences Presidium for a talk. In this we had only good intentions--to establish contacts with him, to find out whether he is really a scientist having a claim to world renown. However, Rozengauz categorically refused to meet with the representatives of the Academy of Sciences.

This surprises and alerts us. What did he do to earn such attention from his foreign "colleagues"? Evidently, he himself can't explain this. And it would seem to us that he merely performs the role of a pawn in the dirty game of the foreign anti-Soviet Zionist centers. There is no doubt that the election of N. L. Rozengauz for membership in the New York Academy is nothing other than continued political blackmail having far-reaching anti-Soviet purposes. We can imagine how future events will develop. After the election of individual Soviet citizens for membership in foreign academies and scientific societies, there will be a hubbub around the "important scientists" who are, in their words, "being held" in the USSR. On the other hand, shouting advertisements about western freedom, about money, and about democracy will pour oil into the waning

fires of emigre sentiments of individual Soviet people.

We, the scientists of Uzbekistan, protest the use of science for purposes of political blackmail and ideological diversions. Science and technology must serve the goals of humanism, and socio-economic and spiritual progress of mankind. It is specifically these lofty ideals which Soviet science serves.

The dishonest methods and machinations of political intriguers from science never have and never will facilitate a strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between peoples.

12322

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INTERNATIONAL

ETHIOPIAN VANGUARD PARTY FORMED, CONTINUES REVOLUTION'S WORK

Peasant, Worker Organizations

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36, 31 Aug-6 Sep 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Leon Onikhimovskiy, editor-in-chief of the socio-political journal KONTINENTY, published in the Polish People's Republic: "Ethiopia, After Having Cut the Chains of Feudalism"]

[Excerpts] Addis-Ababa--Warsaw. At the beginning of September the constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia opens, which will lead the struggle for the reorganization of society on a socialist basis. This significant event will take place in conditions of the preparation for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, which occurred on 12 September 1974.

In the difficult struggle with internal and external reaction, Socialist Ethiopia is confidently implementing the plans of political, economic, social and cultural construction. The radical reforms carried out by the people's power--the expropriation of the lands of the landowners and their transfer to peasants, the creation of the first co-operatives and state farms, the nationalization of large industrial enterprises and banks, and the adoption of a law protecting the rights of the workers--have attracted the broad masses of the population to the side of the revolution.

Solving the Tasks of the Construction of the New Society

The friendly support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other states of the socialist commonwealth, which have sent specialists in the sphere of the national economy and medicine, played an important role in the consolidation of revolutionary power.

Already in 1979 the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia received the opportunity of proceeding in earnest to the realization of the

program of the economic reorganization of society. The process of the political reconstruction of society has also begun. The peasant associations have been strengthened, which amalgamate farms with an area of up to 800 hectares in combined pieces of land into a kebele. One of their main tasks has consisted and consists in the explanation of the program and goals of the revolution and of bringing them into the consciousness of the broadest masses.

The possibility has emerged of proceeding to the gradual solution of the problems even on the most difficult front--the economic front. In Ethiopia 7 percent of the entire able-bodied population are employed in the processing and food sectors of industry and the service sphere. All of industry as a whole secures only 5 percent of the national income. It is clear that given such a level of development it is difficult to carry out the modernization of the agricultural sector, whose basis up to now is formed by natural economy.

At the end of October 1978, the Supreme Council of Centralized Planning was created for the purpose of raising industrial and agricultural production. In spite of all the difficulties, it carried out the exceedingly responsible mission entrusted to it. In talking with the workers of the council, I was convinced of how attentively and thoughtfully they approach to the elaboration of the programs for the future and soberly take into account the difficult realities of today. In developing comprehensive relations with the socialist states, Ethiopia at the same time is undertaking efforts aimed at obtaining credits from the European Economic Community. Appropriate agreements have already been signed with the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Holland, and a number of other countries.

The Peasant Becomes the Master of the Land

The current leadership of Ethiopia ascribes enormous significance to the solution of this problem. The increase of the educational level of the broad masses of workers and the training of skilled national personnel for all sectors of the economy, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, declared, in particular, is the necessary condition of building the foundations of socialist society in Ethiopia. Speaking in August of this year at a ceremony for awarding diplomas to the graduates of the University of AddisAbaba, he emphasized that the revolutionary government regret the efforts and means for the development of the system of education at all levels. Graphic evidence of the successes in this sphere is the lowering of the level of illiteracy in the country during the last years from 73 to 37.6 percent. The national economy is based, above all, on agricultural production, but thus far extremely primitive methods of management are predominant in it, and the enlightenment of the rural population can create necessary preconditions for the general advance of the entire standard of agriculture to a qualitatively new level.

In Ethiopia 84 million hectares of land are suitable for cultivation. However, at the present time only 14 percent of these areas are being utilized, in spite of the fact that 90 percent of the country's population of 32 million are employed in agriculture. The climatic conditions, especially in the

south, are favorable for the cultivation of such crops as coffee, sugar-cane, cacao, cotton and others. Moreover, Ethiopia has quite a few comparatively cheap sources of water energy--the Blue Nile, Wabi Shebele, Guiba (Juba), and Awash Rivers, as well as hundreds of their mountain tributaries. With rational farm management, it would be possible to gather harvests twice a year on many of the lands. Theoretically, the country could feed the population of all of Africa.

A historic act of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia was the proclamation, in March 1975, of the decree on agricultural reform. All of the land went over into the hands of the state, and henceforth every peasant could receive 10 hectares of land for cultivation, on condition of the refusal to use hired labor. The decree annulled all debts of the peasants to usurers and large estate owners. A few cotton and coffee plantations, which were, as a rule, the property of Europeans, were also nationalized. Only with the realization of the nationalization and introduction of the prohibition to sell land, conditions appeared for the implementation of a rational agricultural policy.

One of the most difficult problems now is the supply of the cities with food, as well as the expansion of the plantation farms that provide foreign exchange for the purchases of imported equipment. The decision was taken to create large state farms on the fertile lands in the provinces of Arsi and Bale. Already today, these farms have more than 200,000 hectares of land at their disposal. A group of Polish pilots working in this region are engaged in the pollination of wheat, barley and rape fields from the air. Fertile soil of volcanic origin, which covers an enormous plateau, located at an altitude of 2,500 meters above sea level, makes it possible, in spite of the closeness of the equator, to cultivate crops here that are typical for a moderate climate. It is difficult to encompass with the eye the extensive spaces completely covered with the yellow blossoms of the rape and the heavy ears of wheat and barley.

The First Modern Farms

We visited two local farms. The residential houses and farm structures were built with the support of the state. Those who work here live significantly better than the small individual peasants. This even the Western journalists, who by no means are sympathetic to the Ethiopian revolution, are forced to acknowledge. Some of them, however, take an exceedingly original approach to the assessment of what they had seen. A female correspondent of the Belgian newspaper SOIR, for example, in reporting on the achievements of the revolutionary government, adds that "the appearance of this monotonous row of perfectly identical houses and peasant farmsteads. . ." produced a "depressing impression" on her. As if in the given case, when we are talking above all about the longevity of installations, it is so important how they look from the point of view of delicate aesthetics. But meanwhile the state farms give the cities not only products, but also serve as a distinctive school of progressive experience and modern methods of agriculture.

In the province of Kefa modern coffee plantations are being created at the present time. Still comparatively recently, here, in the homeland of this plant, coffee was gathered from wild bushes. Now this crop constitutes the main item of foreign exchange receipts.

With the assistance of Soviet specialists, marsh-ridden lands in the province of Ilubabor are being drained, on which the laying-out of plantations of agricultural export crops is also being planned.

At the same time, a mass resettlement has begun from the provinces of Welo, Tigray, and Welega, which chronically suffer from drought, to Ilubabor, Gondar, and others. It is planned to build water reservoirs on the arid lands and to carry out forest-plantations, which should significantly alleviate the consequences of natural calamities. The resettlement has still another positive aspect: It contributes to the destruction of obsolete tribal structures and the unity of the nation.

Peasant associations, which have become the first elected organs of power in the village, are playing an increasingly important role in the life of the Ethiopian countryside. The associations are concerned with questions of the distribution of land, the propagation of progressive agricultural experience, and sanitation education. In addition, they are, as it were, a preliminary court instance, they review property disputes, they take measures against those who carelessly, and they punish plunderers and criminals. In other words, the peasant associations are the embryo of the power of the people in the countryside.

The military leadership of the country has decisively taken up the reorganization of the entire political infrastructure of Ethiopia. You see, during the time of the monarchy any attempts at political activity were resolutely stopped. In such conditions, the army came forward as the only organized force.

After the revolution, in proportion to the normalization of the life and realization of progressive socio-economic reforms, the necessity of creating a political party, as well as various public organizations that would take an active part in the socio-political and economic life of the country, has become increasingly evident. Side by side with the peasant associations, the kebeles, and the organs of local power in factories and institutions, trade unions and women's and youth organizations have begun to develop their activity.

The organs of people's control have attained great successes in the consolidation of the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the reorganization of the economy on the basis of socialist principles. During the past 3 years, dozens of saboteurs, plunderers, bribe-takers and other anti-popular elements have been brought to trial by them. More than 3 million birrs have been returned to the state treasury.

A merciless struggle against the class enemies of the revolution, against bureaucratism and waste is an integral part of the program of the construction of strong foundations of a socialist society in Ethiopia. The effectiveness of the organs of people's control is the result of the active

participation of the broad masses of workers in them. At present the primary committees and the brigades of the people's controllers are working in the ministries, departments, public organizations, in all industrial enterprises and peasant cooperatives. In addition, more than 400 territorial control committees have been created at the level of the provinces, oblasts and rayons.

The organs of people's control do not limit themselves to the struggle with the onslaughts of the counterrevolution and the eradication of negative phenomena. Questions of the increase of labor productivity, quality of production, and the economy of state funds are also under their authority.

The Birth of the Vanguard Party

However, the task of the construction of a socialist society in the long-term, set by the leadership of Ethiopia, required above all the creation of a vanguard party. In order to realize this task, the backbone of the real revolutionaries, with Mengistu Haile-Mariam at the head, created the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]. Already in June 1980, its first congress took place, at which the ideological platform and the program of the party being created were developed and approved. The principles of individual party membership acceptance and the obligations and rights of party members were also approved. The participants of the forum supported a plan for the gradual formation of the party. The Second COPWE Congress took place in 1983. It elected the Provisional Central Committee of the future party and continued the elaboration of its program and confirmed that scientific socialism serves as its ideological basis. Speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Mengistu Haile-Mariam devoted a significant part of his speech to questions of the organization of the party and confirmed that all preliminary conditions necessary for its formation have been fulfilled.

The 7th Plenum of the COPWE Central Committee, which took place at the beginning of January of this year, confirmed the draft of the statute and organizational structure of the party, as well as its emblem in the form of a yellow five-point star on red background, containing the picture of sickle and hammer, which symbolize the ideas of proletarian internationalism, the alliance of workers and peasants. The creation of a vanguard party of workers and peasants is an important landmark in the history of the country, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, emphasized, who delivered a report at the Plenum, for the advancement of the Ethiopian revolution is possible only under conditions of the ideological unity and organizational solidarity of the workers. The program of the future party will become the platform for this. It pointed out the importance of strengthening the ideological-educational work among the broad masses.

During the time that has passed since 1979, a structure of COPWE was created in all provinces and its primary organizations were formed in many industrial enterprises, in state institutions, and in the armed forces. As of today, Mengistu Haile-Mariam reported in his speech, 240 primary organizations, 70 district and 33 regional COPWE organizations have been established.

The Plenum accepted the workers' program for the completion of the process of the formation of the party, the constituent congress of which will be held on the eve of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Now, when the national-democratic revolution is being completed in Ethiopia, it is said in a resolution of the Plenum, the party of the workers of Ethiopia is called upon to take upon itself the leadership of the process of the construction of socialism in the country. But it can fulfill its historic mission only on condition of the ideological and organizational unity of the party ranks. For this it is necessary that the principles of Marxism-Leninism lie at the basis of its activity. The participants of the Plenum addressed an appeal to the progressive forces to strengthen the vigilance with respect to the intrigues of the imperialist circles attempting to prevent the formation of a vanguard party in Ethiopia.

The primary party organization will become the basis of the party being formed and the chief conduit for Marxist-Leninist ideas. A party without a strong primary organization is similar to a house built on sand, Mengistu Haile-Mariam declared, speaking not long ago at a seminar for the directors of the district departments of COPWE. He emphasized at the same time that the basic responsibility for the activization of party construction rests on the district committees of the party (the district [okrug] is the second largest unit of administrative subdivision in Ethiopia after the province).

Now the process of creating the vanguard party of Ethiopia has been fully completed. Since the beginning of June, meetings were held in the primary cells of COPWE, at which the primary party organizations were created and at the same time elections of delegates to the regional constituent party conferences were held.

The formation of primary party organizations was met in the country with enormous enthusiasm, and this inspires the conviction that the tasks outlined by COPWE will be successfully realized. The working class of the country is welcoming this significant event with labor successes. During 1 week in August alone, several new large enterprises were opened: In Dyre Dawa (province of Harerge), a spinning mill was put into operation with a capacity of 7.5 tons of yarn a day, and on the outskirts of Addis Ababa--Ethiopia's first hosiery factory, which will produce 4 million pairs of socks a year. In the capital itself, two sewing factories have begun to operate and a factory for the production of leather goods, which was installed with the technical assistance of Hungary.

The Ethiopian press also emphasized the special significance of the process of the creation of primary organizations of the future party, which are called upon to become the conduit of its ideas to the labor masses. A strong party, the newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN notes in particular, can be created only on the basis of strong primary organizations. It is precisely they which have a decisive role in the formation of truly party cadres, who are guided in their work by the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism, and at the present time the active efforts of all COPWE members are necessary in order to make the primary organizations of the future party strong and effective.

Party Conference Held

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 38, 14-20 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Zaur Kadymbekov (Zaur Kemal' ogly), journalist and specialist of international affairs, correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA in the countries of East and West Africa: "The Birth of the Militant Vanguard of the Workers of Ethiopia"]

[Text] During these September days, Addis Ababa is alive with events which are destined to enter as bright and unforgettable pages into the many-centuries-long biography of Ethiopia. The Constituent Congress of the Workers Party opens up, before the broad masses of the workers, bright prospects for the construction of a new society and the foundations of socialism. "The formation of a ruling party which is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism represents an important stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized in a cordial greeting, which he sent to comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam in connection with his election to the high post of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (RPE).

These days Ethiopia is alive with two important events. These are the Constituent Congress of the avanguard Marxist-Leninist Workers Party and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The enthusiasm of the Ethiopian people is in the labor rhythm of the enterprises of the country, in the scope of construction and work in regard to the transformation of the land, and in the achievements with which these two truly national holidays are being met. You see, during the last month alone, 25 factories and plants were put into operation, and many social and consumer projects were opened, and thousands of new homes came into being.

Throughout the 5 days of the work of the congress, a triumphant and business-like attitude reigned in the farmsteads and in the lounges, in the hall and in the press box. A total of 1,742 delegates--the best representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers, employees and the creative intelligentsia--took part in the first party forum of the country. It is easy to understand their agitation and emotional enthusiasm. The congress summed up the results of the struggle and work of the first revolutionary decade. What did it bring to those who are sitting in this hall, to millions of their fellow citizens, many of whom participated directly in the revolution, and then fought selflessly, defending its achievements? There are as many different and unique fates as there are people. But one hardly finds among them a single one that would not be touched by the revolution and those striking changes which it brought with it: Liberation from oppression and exploitation, equality, the right of participation in the administration of the country, the right to work and education. Millions of landless peasants received allotments, and more than 11 million adults learned how to read and write.

Turned to the Future

The report of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (KOPTE) was given by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (VVAS) and COPWE, Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The revolution, he emphasized, which has developed in our country in the course of the past decades, is an event unprecedented in its significance in the political life of Ethiopia, the greatest victory every achieved by the Ethiopian people during its entire long history.

Fundamental attention was given in the report to the role and tasks of the vanguard party in the contemporary conditions of Ethiopia.

During the past decade, Mengistu Haile-Mariam noted in particular, favorable conditions were created in the country that allowed the ideology of the working class to occupy the dominating position. Guided by this ideology, we are waging a struggle for the completion of the national-democratic revolution and the construction of the foundations of socialism. The Workers Party is called upon to become the nucleus of the entire political system of Ethiopia.

In the struggle for the construction of the foundations of socialism, he continued, the party is inclined to steadily increase the role of the working class and to secure the broad participation of the trade unions in the administration of construction, in the development of socialist competition, health protection and the organization of leisure of the workers.

The nationalization of enterprises, banks, insurance companies, the housing of large property owners, and the agrarian reform, which put an end to the legally impotent and wretched situation of the peasantry--the basic mass of the population, and measures aimed at social transformations were only the beginning that made it possible to proceed to the breaking of the old society and the construction of the new life.

This was only the first step which made it possible to traverse in a decade the path which is equivalent to centuries in terms of significance. During the last 6 years alone, industrial production in the country increased by 82 percent, during the past years more than 1,000 peasant cooperatives have been created, the number of kindergartens has increased more than sixfold, and the number of people encompassed by medical service has more than doubled.

"Socialist Ethiopia has come to its glorious jubilee with significant achievements in the construction of the new life, of which the Ethiopian people and its friends throughout the world can rightfully be proud," it was emphasized in the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, which was sent to the leader of Ethiopia, comrade Mengistu, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. "Already for 10 years Ethiopia, overcoming numerous difficulties, has been confidently proceeding along the road of freedom and progress, resolutely defending the revolutionary achievements against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism, domestic and foreign reaction."

The high destination of the Workers Party of Ethiopia consists in the fact that it will have to head and lead the people behind it in the further movement along the road of the construction of socialism. The delegates thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed the internal political and economic situation in the country and questions of the future state organization--the creation of a democratic people's republic of Ethiopia, as well as the tasks of the long-term plan of economic and social development for the next 10-year period. This plan, which was adopted by the congress, provides for up to now unprecedented annual growth of industrial production, radical structural changes in the economy, the intensification of agriculture, and an increase in the standard of living of the people.

However, the realization of these goals is possible only under the condition of peace on earth, relaxation of international tension, and the reduction of the arms race that is being incited by the imperialists of the United States and their allies.

"The struggle for peace and disarmament, which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries conduct, enjoys the support of all democratic forces. I would like to make use of the opportunity that has presented itself," Mengistu Haile-Mariam said to the applause of the hall, "to express, on behalf of the delegates of the constituent congress, admiration for the contribution which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is making to the struggle for peace. We fully support the constructive proposals which the Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced in the United Nations and in other forums and which, we are convinced, meet the expectations of all peoples.

"In This Lies Our Revolutionary Duty"

One after the other the delegates appeared on the platform of the congress--the first secretaries of provincial party committees, the directors of public mass organizations, the representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia. From the short, but--in terms of content--capacious speeches the most detailed account took shape about what Ethiopia is living from today, how difficult the break with the past is, what a difficult struggle still lies ahead, and how great the creative force of the people is which has been awakened to a new life. They discussed the report and other important documents of the congress in a business-like manner, which have become a concrete program of action for communists and all workers of the country.

Feleke Tekle is a simple peasant from a cooperative in the province of Bale. Today he is one of those who took an active part in the discussion of the 10-year plan for the socio-economic development of his country. What great and difficult path the revolution has gone through if a farm-hand, who yesterday was still miserable, forgotten and illiterate, now discusses affairs of state importance and participates in the creation of the vanguard party!

"We, the Ethiopian peasants," he said, "vote with both arms for this revolutionary plan. They may ask me: Why? Because its fulfillment will make it

possible for us to replace the wooden plough with a tractor, to unite small farmers into large cooperatives, to build dams, and to provide water for the fields. New schools, hospitals, clubs, kindergartens--all this is taken into account and weighed in the plan, everything in it is subordinated to one goal --to improve the life of people, to make their labor joyous. But much depends also on us, on our work. The revolution has given us freedom and land, but we ourselves have to build the new life on it. In this lies our revolutionary duty."

The delegates extended a warm welcome to the foreign guests. There were more than 70 delegations at the congress--the envoys of the communist and workers parties, the representatives of the national liberation movements and international democratic organizations. The delegation of the CPSU is headed by G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the guests are the heads of state of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the president of the People's Organization of South West Africa (SWAPO), and the president of the African National Congress (ANC).

Strengthened by Friendship Forever

With special attention and interest the delegates listened to the speech of the head of the CPSU delegation, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade G. V. Romanov, who conveyed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's wish of successful work in the interest of the development of the revolution and the flourishing of the fatherland for all who today proclaim the creation of a party in Ethiopia that is guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

"The distinctive feature of the report of comrade Mengistu," G. V. Romanov, the head of the CPSU delegation, said in his speech, "is the combination of the aspiration for the future with a sober calculation of the real circumstances. As a party which recognizes its great responsibility before the people, the Workers Party of Ethiopia honestly and openly talks about the difficulties and unsolved problems. It emphasizes rightly that a lot of effort and time is still required to wrest the country from the clutches of backwardness inherited from the past."

"The greatest achievement of the workers of the country," G. V. Romanov said further, "is the creation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In the solution of this task, a task of truly historic significance, a creative approach was manifested and forms and methods of party construction were found that are unique and that meet distinctive national characteristics.

Today the strengthening of the party and the consistent realization of its program becomes the most important link in the consolidation of the new power and the development of the country on the rails of the construction of the foundations of socialist society."

"In questions of the preservation of peace, the Soviet Union occupies and will occupy a strong and consistent position. We do not threaten anyone, and

we are not striving for the attainment of military superiority. Our ideal is a world without arms," G. V. Romanov declared. "Such a line also determines the policy of the Soviet Union in Africa." "Our approach to African problems is principled and open," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes. "We are not pursuing any interests that would be contrary to the expectations of the Africans themselves. At the same time, we are resolutely against the transformation of this continent into an arena of global political, and even more so military confrontation. And, it goes without saying, we categorically reject attempts to declare Africa or some of its regions a sphere of someone's "vital interests".

Comrade G. V. Romanov made a special note of the close friendly relations that have developed between our states.

"Today these relations are built on the tested principles of equality and international solidarity. They are strengthened by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia," G. V. Romanov declared. The "Long-Term Program of Economic Development", which is calculated for the forthcoming decade, serves the further deepening of relations between the USSR and Ethiopia."

Comrade G. V. Romanov presented the congress with greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as with a memorable gift of the CPSU Central Committee--an aloe banner with the depiction of the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The program, which was signed here during the days of the work of the congress, envisages the development of the most important and most promising sectors of the economy of Ethiopia. It outlines the execution of such large-scale projects as the creation of a powerful raw material base for light and food industry, which will be conducive to the increase of the export potential of the country, the development of 60,000 hectares of land in the Awash River region, the continuation of the construction of the largest plant in Dire Dawa and the most powerful hydroelectric power plant on the Wabi Shebele River, and the search for oil and gas in the Ogaden.

"We well remember and highly appreciate the enormous assistance which your country has given and continues to give to the people of Ethiopia," Bogale Tadivos Degefu, the chief engineer of a tractor assembly plant in Nazret, which has just been built with the assistance of the USSR, during the visit of the enterprise by the delegation of the CPSU with comrade G. V. Romanov at the head. "And here is our plant, which by right is called the first-born of a new domestic sector of the economy--agricultural machine building--the result of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries. One could cite quite a few such examples. And our fraternal relations will grow stronger and develop further, and this inspires us with the conviction that we will fulfill without fail everything outlined by the party.

The work of the congress there and then received a broad response in the primary party organizations and in all labor collectives.

The congress of the vanguard party, the first in the history of the country, continued its work for 5 days. For 5 days a serious and business-like discussion went on concerning the path traversed during the years of the revolution and those enormous tasks which the party and the people will have to solve in the course of the construction of socialism.

Its participants proclaimed the creation of a vanguard party in the country and approved its program and statute. Then the elections to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia took place. The first Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia unanimously elected Mengistu Haile-Mariam as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and other central leading organs of the party were also elected.

On behalf of the heads of the delegations of the fraternal parties and in the name of the CPSU delegation, G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech, in which he expressed his sincere gratitude to comrade Mengistu and the Ethiopian leadership for the invitation to take part in the work of the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and congratulated all members selected for the composition of its militant staff.

"The work of the congress," G. V. Romanov said in particular, "produced a deep impression on us. The fact that representatives of a large number of communist and workers parties and revolutionary-democratic parties and movements were present at it, more eloquently than any words, is indicative of the growth of the international authority of Socialist Ethiopia and testifies to its contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces of the planet for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The concluding words were spoken by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, who underscored that the goal created at the congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia is to work in the name of the construction of the new society and deep transformations in the life of the country.

The constituent congress of the vanguard Marxist-Leninist Party of Ethiopia is declared closed. The triumphant sounds of the Internationale ring under the high vaults of the castle.

8970

CSO: 1807/49

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

CHILEAN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT--Beijing, 20 October--Chilean Foreign Relations Minister J. Del Valle Allende, who is in Beijing on an official visit, has been received by PRC President Li Xiannian and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. XINHUA reports that Zhao Ziyang, describing the state of relations between China and Chile, stated that both countries "hold identical viewpoints on many important international problems." "We are satisfied with the development of bilateral relations," he said. [TASS report: "Chilean Minister in Beijing"] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3 PM]

CSO: 1807/85

NATIONAL

MORE COUNTERPROPAGANDA AGAINST WESTERN 'LIES' NEEDED

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 8, Aug 84

(signed to press 30 Jul 84) p 60-64

[Article by Ye. Nozhin, professor of the Department of Ideological Work of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee: "Counterpropaganda and the 'Psychological War'"]

[Text] V. I. Lenin taught that the more profound the planned transformation, "the greater is the need to support interest in it and a conscious attitude, and convince more and more millions and tens of millions of its necessity" (Complete Collected Works, vol 42, p 140). Proceeding from this proposition, the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded that all of our ideological, indoctrinational, and propaganda work be raised to the level of the great and complex tasks decided by the party. Particularly emphasized was the need to keep in mind that under today's conditions, the international situation has become sharply exacerbated, as well as the struggle of the two ideologies. Trying to impede the natural course of history, in terror over the growing influence of existing socialism, world imperialism, especially American imperialism, has resorted to the "psychological war," an unprecedented attack on our social system and Marxist-Leninist ideology. What are the characteristics of a "psychological war"? How does it differ from the ideological struggle?

Between a struggle of ideas and a "psychological war" there are substantial qualitative differences. Marxist-Leninists consider the struggle of ideas the rule for peaceful co-existence of states with different social structures. We regard it as a comparison of ideas, a historical debate on the advantages of one social system or another, as a struggle for peaceful social opinion. But a "psychological war" is a departure from this sort of honest debate. Openly announcing the intention to liquidate the socialist system, organizing a "crusade" against communism, the class adversary turns to ideological diversions and methods of political-emotional pressure in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, and to concentrated working on people's consciousness using propaganda.

Socialist reality in and of itself has a mighty influence on a person's spiritual peace. But it is necessary to take into account that passivity and negligence in political indoctrinational work and counterpropaganda efforts lead to a situation in which the adversary succeeds in exerting influence on some portion of Soviet people. "...It is necessary to expand broadly aggressive counterpropaganda work not only in the international arena but also within the country," said the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "Party committees must clearly reveal what, and in what form and through which channels, the adversary tries to insinuate among us, and repulse his sorties in a timely and conclusive fashion."

A special place among forms of ideological activity belongs to counterpropaganda, which forms an organic part of the content of party propaganda and political agitation, and interacts and combines with them. The necessity to coordinate communist propaganda with the struggle against bourgeois propaganda was mentioned by V. I. Lenin (see Complete Collected Works, vol 42, p 116).

The June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee advanced the demand to establish a unified system of counterpropaganda--dynamic and effective. The unity of this system is ensured by the activity of a number of links--from higher party organs to local party organizations and labor collectives. The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo are devoting serious attention to the leadership of counterpropaganda. The firm, consistent, well-considered policies of the CPSU are of great importance.

World opinion gives special recognition and support to the efforts of the USSR aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace on earth. In a speech at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized: "We can see clearly the threat which is today being created for humanity by the reckless adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and we speak out against it, focusing attention on this danger of the peoples of all the earth."

Recently the wit and counterpropagandistic tendency of materials of our press, television, and radio have been strengthened.

Party Committees have activized attention to problems of the political indoctrination of working people under conditions of the exacerbated ideological struggle. They regard counterpropaganda as one of the important spheres of their activity, and try to conduct it systematically, with the proper competence, and consistently, bearing in mind the specific situation. The number of propagandists and lecturers specializing in problems of the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda is growing.

At the same time, every lecturer, propagandist, and agitator in the world today must be a counterpropagandist, in command of the appropriate methods for this. The ability to argumentatively oppose bourgeois propaganda with our party point of view, comment on current events, and refute false rumors--all this must be an integral part of every public appearance.

In the theoretical struggle, as V. I. Lenin taught, each time there arises the necessity to expose and unmask "the trends of a given time which are most widespread and most harmful for democracy and socialism" (Complete Collected Works, vol 20, p 357). At the modern stage, the especially dangerous ideologies and policies in the reactionary conglomerate of ideological-political trends hostile to Marxism are anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, right and "left" opportunism, revisionism, bourgeois nationalism, zionism, and so forth. Anti-communism as the main ideological-political weapon of imperialism, despite all the efforts of bourgeois apologists and the fomenting of anti-communist hysteria, is undergoing a severe crisis, as evidenced by the inconsistency and endless "rotation" of its theories, concepts, and theses.

As was emphasized at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Tallinn (October 1982), the ideological struggle is not waged abstractly, but around the very specific and topical problems which concern the broad masses. The most important of these are problems of standard of living, war and peace, human rights, and national relations.

The Soviet people must know that in the course by which the "crusade" against communism is materializing in the United States a whole series of measures have been worked out which are directed at further activating ideological diversions and direct interference in all spheres of the social life of socialist countries. The ideological diversions are thoroughly planned. More than 400 subversive centers (150 of which are in the United States) are working out the strategy and tactics of the "psychological war." Ideological diversionary endeavors have become the profession of thousands of specialists and certified scholars, and the leaders of capitalist countries take part in it personally.

Literally everything is today incorporated into the weapons of the "psychological war"--from the latest technological devices to hostile rumors and anecdotes. Television and radio are widely used.

Trying by all means to expand the framework of the "psychological war," bourgeois ideologues are attempting to conduct it in a still more differentiated fashion. Previously, subversive propaganda was designed mainly for the youth and intelligentsia of socialist countries, whereas now attempts are being made to influence literally all social groups. For example, in carrying on the "psychological war" against the Soviet working class, apologists of the bourgeoisie do not stop even at attempts to provoke strikes in our country. In particular, inciting

leaflets addressed to the inhabitants of Tallinn had the following content: "If you are for justice and democracy, then take part in a "quiet half-hour" strike beginning on 1 December. Do the same on the first day of every following month." The leaflets were accompanied by the appeal "Read and pass it along." The Voice of America, BBC, German Wave, Radio Sweden and Radio Canada in chorus for several months urged this action, falsely confirming that a "major strike" was being prepared in Soviet Estonia. This vile undertaking flopped when it came up against the organization and moral-political unity of the working people of Soviet Estonia. (See "Obostreniye ideologicheskoy bor'by na mirovoy arene i politicheskoye vospitaniye trudyashchikhsya" [Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Indoctrination of the Working People], Moscow, 1983, pp 39-40.)

The hawks of the "psychological war" are trying to exert an influence on the population of all our republics. CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade D. A. Kunayev noted at the 10th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee that "reactionary propaganda tries in every way to exert ideological influence on Kazakhstan and works on the population in a differentiated fashion. Recently anti-Soviet organizations have participated in various actions, and also a number of foreign Catholic and Islamic centers."

It has become the rule: the intensity of ideological diversions and propaganda campaigns against socialist countries is markedly increased in periods of preparing for significant events such as party congresses, anniversaries, and state holidays. The aim is to knock down the nation-wide rise, cloud the festive mood of the people, and implant doubt about the correctness of party policies. This is why plans of preparation for every important political and state event must also include measures for counteracting the ideological adversary.

The responsible function of counterpropaganda is to foster immunity and a sense of class intolerance with regard to bourgeois ideology. The important thing here has always been the formation of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world-view. As emphasized at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in this effort it is particularly important to give political and economic studies a practical thrust, eliminate dogmatism and formalism, and bring up communists and working people into conscious political soldiers, able to evaluate social phenomena independently and engage in argumentative polemics with any adversary. Ideological immunity is also formed on the basis of a sense of class character, Soviet patriotism, pride in our Motherland, and profound understanding by every Soviet individual of the hostile essence of the "psychological war" as a cover for the criminal military-political plans of imperialism.

In this work it is necessary to take into account that the modern Soviet youth, and even many adults do not know the severity of capitalist exploitation or the hardships of the post-October period, nor the burdens and deprivations of the war years: more than 150 million Soviet citizens were born after the Great Patriotic War and live under conditions of the most prolonged period of peaceful development in the history of our country. This is a joy, our great achievement, but it is also where our problems lie: certain young people, in evaluating one event or another, sometimes fail to develop a sense of class intuition, and though they are educated and informed they are at times politically naive.

We should be concerned by the belated civic maturation of some young people, and their striving to stand out not for their knowledge and love of labor, but for imagined originality, imitation of western "culture," and expensive possessions bought with their parents' money. The ideological adversary tries to make use of all this. That is why it is necessary to give tireless concern to the ideological-moral, class, and labor tempering of young people. A person who listens to western "voices," and especially one who, through naivete, sometimes believes them is one to whom must be tirelessly explained the vast qualitative difference between the propaganda of socialist countries and bourgeois propaganda.

Sometimes, opening themselves up to the foreign wave, they reason approximately like this: I have read our newspaper, watched our television, and now I will listen to what "they" say. I will compare both opinions and obtain an objective picture... But this "approach," this attempt to find some "even-handedness" [ravnodeystvuyushchaya], is a perfect manifestation of political naivete and immaturity. Falsehood cannot be put together with the truth; not one word through the ether "from that side" is spoken without an ideological charge, without a class-determined, usually diversionary-ideological goal, although cleverly disguised, to have its effect on every listener or viewer.

After all, hundreds of millions of dollars are not spent in the radio stations Voice of America, Liberty, or BBC in order to divert the Soviet people, inform them about events, or raise their cultural level. There are practically no aspects of existing socialism that the ideological adversary would not try to slander. And no matter which guise he puts on--malicious prophet or sweet-speaking well-wisher--it is only the routine subject for achieving his main goal: to pour just a drop of poison into people's hearts and shake our unity. Modern radio diversionists follow the old recipe of Goebbels: "In the gas chamber, several hundred people can be poisoned at once, and with a well-planned lie--millions..."

No one will permit in his home a contemptible traitor or murderer, but this is well known: in front of the microphones of subversive broadcasting, yesterday's fascist stooges, hangmen and criminals, traitors and renegades are pursuing their trade. And of course, as the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, we cannot give up without a principled, party-minded evaluation of the actions of people who, consciously or unconsciously, as they say, sing with a foreign voice, spreading all sorts of gossip and rumor.

V. I. Lenin considered counterpropaganda one of the most subtle and skillful methods of ideological influence. Setting the task of openly unmasking the bourgeois ideologues, "catching the bourgeoisie in a word," he taught us to do this capably, taking into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the historical moment. Thus, a polemical nature was always one of the clearly expressed traits of Lenin's style--the style of an ideological warrior, scholar, and revolutionary. In strictly argumentative polemics he saw a tested method of debunking the ideological adversary, proving the truth, and expanding influence on the masses. But if the class adversary resorts to the provocational methods of lies and deception in order to "outshout, not give the truth a chance to be heart out, and flood everything with a stream of swearing and shouts," then is it useless to hold an honest debate with him. In such a case, Lenin taught us not to try "to refute every piece of nonsense which happens to surface into god's light." For the adversary is just waiting to drag us into polemics on every issue known to be false. In addition, repulsing every provocation means sometimes unwillingly propagandizing it and having to take a defensive position. Well knowing that sooner or later every lie will be exposed, the ideological adversary conducts his fire "in series." If a new planned insinuation has not succeeded in reaching the addressee, another follows it, then yet another poisons the ether, and so forth.

Just recently, the masters of the "psychological war" have accomplished an entire series of malicious ideological diversions. For example, the lie about the "ten thousand convicts" in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was followed by gross provocation in France, when a large group of Soviet workers was sent from the country. This was followed by the fabrications about the "Soviet submarines" at the borders of Sweden, the "hand of Moscow" in the anti-war demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe, and the "communist conspiracy" in Central America participated in by the USSR and Cuba, which served as the "pretext" for the barbaric assault by the United States on Grenada and the armed provocations against Nicaragua.

As we see, the production line of lies operates without a rest. So in the process of counterpropaganda it is particularly important to expose the provocational design of the ideological adversary. All of the propagandists' most cunning devices will cease to be effective as soon as their motives and manipulative techniques become clear. Revealing the false essence of the routine ideological diversion or group of diversions, it is necessary to develop in people an ideological feeling, class approach, and ability to recognize deception independently.

These are some of the most general considerations relating to the structure, function, directions, methodology and methods of counterpropaganda. In view of its difficult, complex character, every lecturer, propagandist, and ideological worker must meet increased demands. Above all, this means a well-grounded Marxist-Leninist theoretical training and the ability to pass on to others the force of one's ideological conviction. Intolerance for the class enemy, a clear political position, and party-minded passion in internal or external polemics with the adversary, in and of themselves have an ideological and emotional charge and exert a mighty indoctrinational influence. In addition there are knowledge of the class adversary and the essence of his manipulative devices, high political vigilance, ideological feeling, speed and precision of reaction, and irreproachable mastery of the methodology and methods of ideological opposition. The ability to operate with a knowledge of the cause, and resolutely and inventively ensure the success of counterpropaganda is the most difficult form of ideological work.

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12255

CSO: 1830/32

NATIONAL

FIGHT AGAINST RELIGION MUST BE ORGANIZED, INDIVIDUALIZED

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 8, Aug 84 (signed to press 9 Aug 84) p 33-38

[Article by S. Yaroshchuk, secretary of the Ivatsevichskiy raykom, Belorussian CP: "In the Struggle for Man"]

[Excerpts] When the conversation turns to the work of the party organizations in atheist education, in our raykom the case that occurred in the "Rassvet" kolkhoz is often recalled. A great misfortune struck the home of Vera Evdokimovna Mokhor, one of the kolkhoz members: her husband died and then her son was tragically killed. Of course, her relatives, neighbors and other countrymen did not let her remain alone and consoled her as well as they could. But the Baptists visited her home particularly. "Pray, Vera," they suggested, "that alone will ease your troubles." The widow yielded to the sympathy and persistent advice of her "brothers and sisters in Christ" and began to attend their meetings.

There is no telling how long this praying would have lasted if the village activists had not come to her. Albeit a little late, but they came to Vera Evdokimovna with an open heart and a sincere desire to help. They eased her troubles in whatever way they could. All this yielded good results, although not immediately. Vera Evdokimovna took heart, works well in animal husbandry and is held in respect by people.

This example again recalls how important it is for all of us constantly to have every person in our field of vision, to know his affairs and his troubles, not to overlook the difficult moments and situations in his life, to come to his aid in time and to give support to whoever needs it.

All of our ideological work and especially that in atheist education of the workers must be permeated with precisely this sensitive attitude toward man and with the belief in his intellect and strength. The spiritual elevation of people, the establishment of favorable conditions for their work, study, living and rest, and the continual development in them of the feeling of being masters of their fate and their country is the daily duty of the party organizations, the ideological cadres, the soviet, trade union and komsomol activists and the managers of the labor collectives.

The forming and strengthening of scientific atheist convictions in workers is an important component part of ideological work and a subject of unremitting concern on the part of the Belorussian CP raykom and the primary party organizations. We constantly recall the instructions of the June (1983) CPSU CC plenum regarding the fact that work must not be relaxed with a population group as specific as believers. In order to strengthen activity in this direction, councils on atheism have been established under the auspices of the raykom and the large party organizations, while 129 atheist education organizers have been provided for the labor collectives of the rayon.

In the planning and process of work, the raykom and the primary party organizations study and take into account the religious situation in the oblast, in their own rayon and in every labor collective, the special features of various groups of believers and the changes that occur in people's consciousness. Without this, of course, it is impossible to conduct work effectively. Our religious situation, however, is not a simple one. Nine Orthodox churches, a Roman Catholic church and five Evangelical Baptist Christian communities function in our rayon. There are also believers of other religious orientations. As is well known, many foreign radio stations have increased their subversive activity, disseminating "holy" sermons with an anti-soviet aftertaste. We try to take all of this into consideration in our daily work.

We utilize various forms, means and methods of ideological influence in the atheist education of the population. These comprise, first and foremost, the system of party training, komsomol political education and the economic education of workers. The study of all other subjects and courses in the system of political and economic education also gives propagandists the possibility to provide their listeners with scientific atheist conclusions and inculcate militant atheist skills in them. The directors of schools of communist labor and economic knowledge demonstrate, by means of facts drawn from local life, how belief in God fetters a person's initiative in his work and social activity, as well as how religious holidays cause damage to the development of the economy.

Lecture-room propaganda plays a great role in atheist education, and many teachers, physicians and agricultural specialists actively participate in it. In the course of a year they give about 250-270 lectures on atheist themes. There is systematic organization in the rayon of film lectures, socio-political lectures and a series of lectures entitled "Religion and the Present," as well as evenings devoted to particular themes; in addition, two people's universities of atheist knowledge for parents are in operation.

We utilize all these forms with due regard for the particular ages of our audience. We also try to attract more listeners, increase their interest and achieve more persuasiveness, clarity and effectiveness in our affirmation of scientific truths.

It should be mentioned here, however, that although lecture propaganda yields good results in work with unbelievers or people who vacillate, as we are often convinced, its influence on believers, especially on sectarians, is not as great as we would like. They avoid participating in atheist measures by every possible means. In the "Rassvet," "Sovetskaya Belorussiya" and "Bolshevik" kolkhoz settlements, where there are Evangelical Baptist Christian communities, no more than three or four believers come to lectures.

Taking this into account, we try to find more effective methods and forms of lecture propaganda. More and more frequently, we now hold lectures in brigades, on farms, in shops and at construction sites.

This experiment is being disseminated more and more widely in other kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in industrial enterprises.

While not disparaging the significance of lecture propaganda and other forms of mass educational influence on people, we nevertheless assign a paramount role to individual work with people. The specific character itself of the process of overcoming religious survivals requires this. Our well-trained and competent activists - communists and komsomol members - who conduct this work tactfully, persuasively and patiently are maintaining ever closer and more systematic contacts with families of believers. They meet with the believers not only at work, but they are also frequent guests in their homes and they speak with their children in school. In other words, the organizers of atheist work try to utilize every possible opportunity to exert their influence on believers.

Among the sectarians in our rayon, there are also those who persistently avoid meeting with atheists, as well as avoiding conversations and discussions about opinions on the world around them. In such cases, we devote particular attention to their children in order to weaken the pernicious parental influence as much as possible.

We see that the children of many believers' families, fearing parental punishment, do not visit clubs and houses of culture, but on the other hand they willingly and without fear watch the films shown in the school movie theaters together with their peers and participate in discussions about these films. For that reason, we are expanding the network of these movie theaters.

In order to strengthen work in this direction, the party raykom, with the participation of a wide circle of the ideological aktiv, conducted a practical scientific conference on questions of the atheist education of children.

In order to influence a person, along with his views and mental attitude, more strongly, it is necessary to see him not only in the factory or on the farm, but after work as well. We assign an important place to cultural and educational institutions in the intelligent organization of people's leisure and the whole of political work with the masses, according to

place of residence. The efficacy and educational effect of the measures conducted by these institutions is considerably heightened by the competent management of the primary party organizations and local soviets, the close contact with the broad ideological aktiv and the connection with the labor collectives.

From year to year we have more impressive and interesting celebrations of holidays of labor and song, the farewell to winter and public parties on the eve of Ivan Kupala. Along with such established traditional occasions, such as harvest festivals, celebrations when someone becomes a worker and when someone is inducted into the Soviet Army, holidays that are relatively new for us are becoming more and more customary everywhere: celebrations in honor of worker dynasties, native street and village holidays, etc. Ceremonies on the occasion of name-giving and days of death commemoration are becoming more popular in the rayon. Requiem meetings are held at the sites of battles and burials of our fallen front-line soldier heroes and partisans in the areas of "Khovanshchina" and "Guta-Mikhailin" and at 3 February Square in Kossovo where, more than half a century ago, participants in a communist demonstration were shot. Memorial celebrations are also held in other historical places that are dear to the hearts of the rayon's workers.

We notice that such occasions, which, by their content and form, strengthen Soviet patriotism, optimism and the feeling of collectivism, have a beneficial influence on people and promote the growth of their enthusiasm for work. It is very gratifying that they captivate believers, thereby weakening the influence of the clergy, albeit gradually. That is why, for a number of years already, there has been a steady decline in the number of religious ceremonies where our Soviet ceremonies and rituals, permeated with a deep respect for the worker and the patriot, have been firmly established in life.

Amateur organizations, by their interests, make a good contribution to educational activity with various age groups of the population. The ethnographical folklore ensembles of the villages of Obrovo, Vul'ka-Telekhan-skaya, Manyuty, Ugly, Svyataya Volya and Mironim have won wide renown by their colorful performances. In their repertoire they have Belorussian, Russian and Ukrainian folksongs, as well as short wedding and other ceremonial scenes.

"Veterans'" clubs operate in Ivatsevichi, Kossovo and Telekhany. At their gatherings, party, war and labor veterans meet with rayon administrators, honor the heroes of the day and arrange evenings dedicated to important dates in the life of the party and the state. Under the leadership of the locally operating ideological commissions, they participate actively in the military and patriotic education of youth.

The inhabitants of the rayon have also enjoyed the agitation train runs. The train includes a party raykom information and propaganda group, the automobile club of the rayon house of culture and mobile shops. The agitation

train's routes run through all 35 of the remote small settlements. The departure schedule has been arranged so that in the course of a year, not one of the little villages is missed. I would say, without exaggeration, that the appearance of the agitation train turns into a real holiday. In the summer, people gather directly on the lawn under the open sky and surround it. In the cold months, they go to the village clubs or other premises. Those present receive detailed answers to questions that trouble them from competent people and a number of these questions are effectively resolved on the spot. If people from the small villages of Khoroshcha, Sakovtsy, Ugly, Goshcha and others are asked, they will say that after the arrival of the agitation train, a great deal changed for the better in their cultural and other everyday services, as well as in the resolution of a number of production questions.

We will operate similar agitation train runs in the future. If one considers that various aspects of the ideological plan, including atheist education, are broached in the speeches of members of the information and propaganda group, then it is difficult to overrate the importance of the agitation train.

While striving for a fuller utilization of various means and forms of influence on people's consciousness and actions, we also see serious omissions in the organization of atheist education. Individual work among believers and their children has still not reached the required level. The local soviets and the cultural and educational institutions must work in a more creative manner to inculcate new ceremonies into life.

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NATIONAL

ATHEIST ARTICLE SCORES RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS, HOLIDAYS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Ermalyuk, member of the all-union section of journalists who write on atheist subjects: "'Torch,' Burn More Brightly!"]

[Text] At the beginning of last year, RABOCHEE SLOVO, the large circulation newspaper of the "Atlant" association, came out with its first atheist page, entitled "Fakel" [torch]. Readers now familiarize themselves with its latest issue every quarter. Its thematic material is of the most varied type. The material in one of them concerned the role of Soviet holidays and ceremonies in atheist education. The point is that the clergy, skillfully and cunningly concealing the customs and traditions which have arisen among the people from the earliest times, strive to make the religious holidays coincide with the popular ones, thereby placing an equals sign between religiosity and national self-consciousness. In this connection, it goes without saying that a large role is played by a careful attitude to the establishment of new Soviet ceremonies.

"Fakel" began to develop this theme from the time of its first issue. The floor was given to M. Kapustin, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Minsk refrigerator plant, who described the educational work in his collective and the traditions that have taken shape in it. Celebrations in honor of competition winners, birthday congratulations, evenings devoted to the glory of labor, celebrations on the occasion of induction into the army, on the occasion of becoming a worker and on entering an enterprise are all ways of drawing people closer together and establishing a good atmosphere in the collective.

But it would be naive to assume that by acting according to the scenarios of the new ceremonies we will thereby disarm the clergy. No, they do not want to surrender so easily; they act carefully and look for any loopholes. The believing parents of Vladimir S., a milling machine operator, and Vladimir N., a fitter and tool maker, were able to influence them and sent the young people to baptize their children in church. Something else occurred with the twin daughters of Oleg M., a fitter in shop no. 16, and the story was told in the article, "The Shadow of a Ceremony." The girls were often sick, but Oleg did not yield to the persuasion of believers to strengthen the children's health by subjecting them to the ceremony of

baptism. His mother-in-law then secretly took her daughter's and son-in-law's passports and brought the twins to church. There, of course, they were not interested in whether or not the parents had agreed to the ceremony and they carried out their business. There was a komsomol meeting in the shop at which this fact was discussed. "I asked Oleg," writes the journalist, "whether the baptism had improved his daughters' health. He smiled sadly: 'My twins catch cold just as much as they did before the baptism. But only doctors treat them now. I do not let the old women with their "holy water" near them.'"

It is gratifying that the newspaper raises concrete problems in its material and rejects speculative discussions about religion and truisms that set the teeth on edge. In every article, the journalists try to have the reader himself think about the problem raised and draw the correct conclusions.

D. Kolmakov's article, "the Distorting Mirror," is constructed in this way. The author's interlocutor is a believer, in fact the precentor of an Evangelical Baptist Christian community. He is a worker with a long length of service; he fulfills shift duties and he is a disciplined man. But step by step in the course of the conversation, expressive details stand out which cause one's ears to prick up and cause one to look at this man in a special way. It turns out that he has never violated the laws on religion and attracts under-age pupils from the Olekhnovichskaya and Zaslavskaya middle schools to his choir practice and prayer meetings. The reader also notes that the believer's speech abounds with the words "prayer," "faith," "salvation" and "Christ." What lies behind this? Here is the answer.

[Question] What is your attitude toward literature, toward the movies? Do you have a favorite book?

[Answer] My faith does not forbid me to go to the movies and watch television, but I do not have time for these things (the usual excuse is that the person does not want to watch "Satanic spectacles"). The essential book for me now is the Bible.

To the question about where he sees the meaning of life, the believer replies:

"I have found everything that I looked for in the Bible."

The reader sees how religion limits a person's perspective, leads him away from the real world into a world of fantasy and deprives him of social and political activity.

It should be mentioned that journalists require a keen social flair in atheist work. When this betrays the author, inaccuracies are possible in sending and addressing the materials.

In our view, such situations as the following require more detailed treatment by journalists. In the article, "The Studied Question," the author leaves this rejoinder without comment: "The believer, as a rule, is a good production worker." In the meantime, this assertion is more than debatable. Can a conscientious attitude to work be connected with religious convictions? Certainly not. According to the Bible, work is a divine curse placed upon all mankind for the sins of Adam and Eve. "Do not love the world, nor what is in the world," teaches the "scriptures." Work is the most worldly occupation there is; how, then, can a believer love it? Contemporary theologians prefer to conceal the attitude of the Bible to work with a verbal fog and sometimes call it something that is pleasing to God. But then how are these lines from the "scriptures" to be understood: "Yea, I hated all my labor which I had taken under the sun: because I should leave it unto the man that shall be after me"? Judge for yourself: is it possible to be a good production worker by following the letter of the "holy scriptures"? The fact that most believers work conscientiously and participate in competitions attests to the following: they do not act according to the Bible, but in spite of it, because they have been brought up in our society.

The tasks set before the "Fakel" journalists involve overcoming religious prejudices, affirming the scientific materialist world outlook and developing the spiritual culture of the Soviet person on a non-religious foundation. It is not an easy matter to transform these into newspaper genres, but according to what has already been done, it is possible to judge that "Fakel" has every possibility to be even more interesting and topical. One would like to hope that their best publications still lie ahead.

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NATIONAL

LENINGRAD FILM ON RICH SOVIET SOCIAL CLASS CRITICIZED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by V. Koshvanets: "Captivated by a Beautiful Blonde-Reflections After the Film"]

[Text] For the heroine of this film, a salesgirl in the food section of a department store, there are no problems in this life. If she wants she can put the choicest delicacies on your table. If she wants, the doors of a stylish sauna will open to her at midnight. If she wants, at 2400 hours she will marry a scientist who is working to establish contact with extraterrestrial civilizations.

It is another matter that she does not even suspect the existence of problems that do not involve getting scarce goods--whether it be the problem of a subscription publication that has caused great interest or a husband who is claiming a Nobel Prize. What's the difference! But that means that for her there are none of those problems with which many of us poison our lives, speculating on the meaning and purpose of life.

"The purpose of life is happiness!" she says, and you cannot help envying how easily, without any problems, she forges her happiness.

And what a hair style, what a smile, what a figure she has!

And how terrible she is in her white-toothed, fun-loving petty bourgeois ways!

But is she really terrible? I do not know if the director Vladimir Bortko, who delivered the screen version of Aleksandr Chervinskiy's satirical comedy "Blondinka za uglom" [The Blonde Around the Corner] to the Lenfil'm film studio, thought about such a question. But this question inevitably arises in the film approaches the sickeningly-sweet conclusion she herself conceived.

No, I did not misspeak. While watching the film the impression is created at times that our omnipotent blonde, who has no problems "arranging" someone's appearance on television, was able without difficulty to get into Lenfil'm too in order to touch up her image in attractive vaudeville tones.

At any rate, leaving the auditorium you feel neither anger nor scorn towards her, which a militant petty bourgeois should have aroused in you. Far from it,

you catch yourself thinking that she aroused the exact opposite feelings, sympathy and identification. And how could you not sympathize with a young, elegant, cheerful woman who completely lacks any complexes. One can only dream about such a radiant girlfriend, whose moods are not affected by the weather or life's difficulties. And how could you not identify with her when she so touchingly implores her lover who has run away to come back, and when she, having left all the comforts surrounding her, follows him to the far north. And the fact that she enjoyed all this comfort undeservedly, at the expense of others, our expense, remains somewhere outside, on the threshold of consciousness and possibly with some does not occur at all.

No matter how paradoxical this sounds, I can admit that the brilliant, but one-sided performance of actress Tatyana Dogilevaya, who carried out her role vividly, richly, and mischievously all in one breath, causes such an unexpected effect here. Next to its heroine all the film's other characters, including the science specialist who is establishing contact with extraterrestrial civilizations, played by Andrey Mironov, look somewhat faded, stereotyped, and at times not even comical. And this also has an effect on the audience's sympathies, whether the director wanted it to or not.

In short, whatever the reason, in the picture petty bourgeois ways go unpunished, and unexposed, and therefore it was not a satirical comedy to the end.

The Lenfil'm film studio is trying to explain the reason for this, first and foremost, as purely cinematographic miscalculations. They say that the comedy genre was not always maintained in the picture and the actors for several roles were not adequately selected. All this, of course, is so.

But it seems that the main miscalculation during the work on the film was made in something else, in the very evaluation and the consequent approach to the depiction of contemporary petty bourgeois ways.

Unfortunately until now, if I can express it this way, indulgent, humorous tones have prevailed in the evaluation of these petty bourgeois ways. I am not only talking about the film here, but about a more widespread opinion. They seem to say that all this notorious "fetish for things" is just an ordinary nod to fashion, and if you remove all the superficial, overlaid features from a person and dig deeper inside you will find a pure, completely undisturbed soul. Incidentally, the conclusion of the film "Blondinka za uglom", about which we were speaking earlier, conforms fully with these ideas, whose most active carriers are often the petty bourgeoisie themselves. And this is true not just of the conclusion.

This view of petty bourgeois ways, in turn, inevitably leads to a situation where the fight with bourgeois ways (and we all, even the petty bourgeoisie, unanimously condemn them) begins to be waged not against the attitude itself but against its outward manifestations.

And right here a fiasco arises and that paradox occurs which you come across after having seen the film "Blondinka za uglom" with the best and most unambiguous intentions. Outwardly, the modern bourgeois attitude, as a rule, is beautiful and attractive because, like a chameleon, it is able to adapt itself

to the needs, interests, and the phraseology of society. And the more militant it is, the more dangerous it is, then the more successfully it does this. I will note in passing that the string of almost Gogolian caricatures who appear at the heroine's wedding and apparently are intended by the authors to symbolize all the vices of the present-day petty bourgeoisie have nothing at all in common with them. They are an unsuccessful parody of them, something from a different scene, as they say.

No wonder that Lenfil'm's blonde has no problems; everything retreats before her charm. The "fighters" against petty bourgeois ways have only enough powder for a short uprising, as the hero of the film does, or to withdraw to the side, as his parents do at the wedding. And this, unfortunately, is entirely logical.

It is precisely because the petty bourgeois is outwardly beautiful and attractive, like the heroine of the film--he is a blood donor and an active volunteer--that it is sometimes difficult to recognize him in reality. It is precisely for this reason that it is necessary to accentuate his most vulnerable spots when trying to unmask him by artistic means. And with every petty bourgeois, whether it be a charming blonde or a gray-haired old man, this spot is his essence--his pathological striving to snatch a little more from society than he gives in return, his complete lack of spirituality, and his physiological-consumer attitude toward life.

It is this essence that one must be able to see beyond its attractive outward appearance. That is what must be exposed, chastised, and ridiculed by using all the genres at art's disposal including the satirical film comedy. Then the satire will hit the mark precisely, and we will not find ourselves captivated by the beautiful blonde as happened with the heroes and producers of this film.

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NATIONAL

MARKOV REPORT TO WRITERS' UNION BOARD PLENUM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 84 p 3

/Report by G. M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board: "50 Years of Service to the Party and the People"/

/Excerpt/

II

Dear comrades!

Fifty years of existence of the Writers' Union are years of stepped-up work for the good of Soviet literature and our people. Together with the entire country, which is being renewed and built and which is defending itself against enemies and creating communism, the USSR Writers' Union has traversed a long historical path.

Enjoying the constant support of the party and the worker-peasant government, the Writers' Union has become an organization having at its disposal a network of publishing houses, journals, anthologies and newspapers. Writers have received from the Soviet regime not only the right to freely create for the people, but also vast opportunities of bringing their word to the widest circles of readers. The Writers' Union has become an active participant in the cultural revolution encompassing the entire country.

The novelty and brilliance of the characters of people of the new world, builders of the first worker-peasant state in history, and the original talents of writers of the revolutionary generation have immediately brought the love of millions of readers within the country and world recognition to the young Soviet literature. It is precisely in Soviet literature that the man of public labor, collectivist and internationalist, has assumed his full heroic stature and has begun to speak with a strong voice. It is precisely the man of labor who has become the hero in art and literature.

Books by M. Gor'kiy, V. Mayakovskiy, A. Serafimovich, M. Sholokhov, A. Tolstoy, A. Fadeyev, L. Leonov, K. Fedin, P. Tychina, Ya. Kupala, N. Tikhonov, I. Erenburg, K. Paustovskiy, A. Tvardovskiy, L. Sobolev, V. Katayev, N. Ostrovskiy, A. Gaydar, S. Vurgun, A. Surkov and many other writers have shown that the literature of our country has not only a great past, but a promising future as well.

Life itself, the practice of socialist transformation, party ideas and the ideals of communism also now form the essence of our literature. This inexhaustible source of literature was and remains a powerful mover of all the genres and types of artistic work.

Supporting and developing writers' initiative and leaning on the experience gained in the past, the Writers' Union directs the entire powerful creative potential of multinational Soviet literature toward the creation of works on our contemporary life and problems. Literature shows in a many-sided and visible manner the moral strength of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, which are daily and hourly manifested in the activities of the working class, people working in agriculture and scientific and cultural workers. The petroleum and gas industry in West Siberia, new construction projects in the North and the Far East, BAM /Baykal-Amur Trunk Line/, KMA /Kursk Magnetic Anomaly/, Atommash, Nurek, the virgin-land steppes of Kazakhstan and the Russian nonchernozem area--these are the geographic coordinates of writers' artistic search.

And not simply a search, but a strong, business-like, constant creative contact between writers and labor collectives in these famous places.

Incidentally, 10 years ago the USSR Writers' Union Board Plenum devoted to the 40th anniversary of the union's establishment received an open letter from BAM builders. At that time everything had just begun at this construction project of the century. Young builders extended the hand of friendship to writers, hoping to receive a warm response. They were not mistaken! Writers took the appeal by BAM workers close to their hearts and established a creative business-line patronage with mutual benefit. Hundreds of writers visited and lived at BAM for a long time. They told the people about the heroic labor of the trailblazers and glorified their valiant labor. The collection of poems on BAM by A. Prelovskiy was awarded the USSR State Prize.

Today we can say with a clear conscience that writers have not disappointed the hopes of BAM builders, who are now laying the last kilometers of the line--kilometers connecting the present day with the coming great day of this region.

The creative interests of our writers are now riveted on the fight of the Soviet people for the fulfillment of the Food and Energy programs developed by the party and on gaining artistic knowledge of the character of the Soviet man in the 1980's.

The socially active individual, citizen of the socialist state, patriot and internationalist is the hero of Soviet literature today.

Years and decades separate him from the heroes of the revolution and the first five-year plans, who are engraved in books by writers of the older generation. He is different in his labor and spiritual experience, but has the fundamental features characteristic of his predecessors: fearlessness in the fight for people's interests, infinite devotion to Lenin's ideas of the party and ability to be in full command of work at his post as required by scientific and technical progress. This is precisely how literature sees our hero in the remote areas of national life. The best works of recent years point to the acute problematic nature and higher philosophical-moral level of modern literature.

The diversity of problematic-thematic directions is also accompanied by a diversity of genre-style searches. At the same time, both are manifested in the spectrum of national forms and in the wealth of colors and novelty of manners and intonations. For example, please open the latest novels and stories by V. Kozhevnikov, A. Alekseyev, S. Sartakov, O. Gonchar, A. Ivanov, Yu. Bondarev, Ch. Aytmatov,

A. Anan'yev, Yu. Baltushis, I. Shamyakin, P. Proskurin, A. Prokhanov, P. Zagrebel'nyy, V. Belov, N. Dumbadze, V. Astaf'yev, D. Granin and V. Rasputin, or read the new verses and poems by Ye. Isayev, I. Shklyarevskiy, Ye. Yevtushenko, M. Tank, E. Mezheleytis, R. Gamzatov, B. Oleynik, A. Voznesenskiy, D. Kugul'tinov, K. Kuliyeu, M. Dudin, Zul'fiya and P. Botsu. See performances of plays by G. Borovik, S. Mikhalkov, A. Sofronov, V. Rozov, A. Arbuzov, A. Salynskiy, Mustay Karim and A. Kolomiyets and you will feel the atmosphere of life itself and the passionate throb of literary thought. At times many works have been the objects of heated debates and disputes in criticism. This means that the creative work of our men of letters has not left readers indifferent.

In recent years multinational Soviet literature has revealed the highest level of ideological-artistic interpretation of centuries-old fates of the country's nations and their ways to community and unity.

The era of preparation for and victory of the October Revolution, the fundamental socialist transformation of the entire social structure of our nations and the history of the heroic struggle of the working class and its party have been brilliantly depicted in many talented works, being manifested as new facets in the creative work of literary artists in all the republics. Glorifying with inspiration the high patriotic feeling of the Soviet people and the historical unity of the fates of all fraternal peoples in the country, literature is constantly in the vanguard of the fight against the ideology of nationalism and chauvinism, exposes nationalistic survivals in people's consciousness and repulses recurrences of national narrow mindedness or national arrogance.

In the process of mutual enrichment and influence of fraternal literatures the unifying importance of the Russian language and Russian literature is manifested ever more clearly.

The international and national are two aspects of a single process. At the present stage of mature socialism the unity of national literatures assumes features, which it did not and could not have during past decades. Today the international unity of literature draws strength and support from the ideology of Marxism-Leninism common to all of us and is inviolably strengthened by the unity of our society's goal, that is, the building of communism and powerful consolidation of literary forces around our party. Our unity is visibly manifested in the intensive mutual exchange of artistic experience, in the ideological-artistic quality of the object of reality perceived by writers and in the strength of influence of each separate work in the general system of the literary movement.

The literatures of certain nationalities of the Caucasus, the Far North, Siberia, the Far East, Central Asian Republics and other regions were born and developed within the memory of present generations of readers. The best artists representing these literatures were able to combine centuries-old poetic traditions of the oral epos of their peoples with the achievements of Russian and world culture. A new original art full of poetic endowments, a realistic originality and a sharp expression winning our contemporaries has appeared at this intersection of various artistic traditions. Books by Yu. Rytkeu, G. Khodzher, Yu. Shestalov and V. Sangi, which are known to wide circles of readers, point to this.

The unity of national literatures is primarily the unity of generations of writers and their indissoluble succession in the fight for the ideological-artistic maturity of each literature separately and all Soviet literature as a whole. We try to permeate the entire social-creative life of writers' organizations with this atmosphere. Therefore, it is fully explainable why the combination of efforts of modern writers with the traditions of our classics and with their vast legacy is one of the most important directions in the activity of the USSR Writers' Union. The Soviet people are the legal successors and continuers of everything that was attained by the labor and talent of writers of the past--fighters for a better national fate.

Perhaps, comrades, you have noted the truly nationwide participation, with which the anniversaries of outstanding cultural and literary figures of the past are held. The anniversaries of Lev Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy, Gor'kiy, Mayakovskiy, Shevchenko, Ayni, Auezov, Demirchyan, Yanka Kupala, Andrey Upit, Makhtumkuli, Khamza and many other writers--sons of their peoples--have become the general national pride of all the peoples of the Soviet country. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this fact, because it shows the profound furrows made by socialist consciousness and feelings of brotherhood in the national soul.

In the social function of their activity writers are teachers of their generations. However, whereas the truth that every genuine teacher always remains a student is correct, with respect to writers this is a thousand times more correct. Throughout his life the writer experiences the sacred sense of dissatisfaction with himself, the striving to learn from the people and the party, classics and his colleagues. Only in this case will unborrowed words and images capable of evoking the reader's emotion ripen in his heart.

All-union conferences of writers, which the USSR Writers' Union has held throughout the country, have become one of such forms of gaining knowledge of the man of our time, of our era. Usually, these conferences have been accompanied by Days of Soviet Literature--extensive meetings with the public and readers. The most urgent problems in society's life and literature have been placed on the agenda of such conferences. Advanced industrial and agricultural production workers, scientists and economic and party managers have participated in them without fail. As a rule, these conferences have been held in an interesting manner and the participation in the exchange of opinions by people directly creating material and spiritual values has enabled writers to obtain the most important information from the primary source, information enriching their ideas of the realities of current Soviet life. Creative conferences have helped us in comradely discussions to better and more correctly evaluate our place in the ranks of builders of the new life and to create in the literary environment the most favorable climate accompanying creativity and, essentially, not formally, has helped to deepen the contacts between literature and the people.

Creative conferences also have had a positive effect on literary criticism, bringing the word of critics to responsible public tribunes and thereby stressing its specific significance for affecting the literary process and the ideological training of the Soviet people.

The forms of extensive collective discussions of political problems in combination with the professional problems of literature and art represent a good school of civic spirit and skill. They fully coincide with Gor'kiy's understanding of the characteristics of our environment, in which there is no place for commanding each other, but, on the other hand, there is the widest opportunity of counseling colleagues and of profiting by their counsel.

Our literary press has always played a positive role in the union's life. In recent years our LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and literary journals, whose activity has been in the center of attention of the union's board and secretariat, have become better and more interesting. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Creative Contacts of Literary Journals With the Practice of Communist Construction" gave us a great deal of help.

In the last decades the USSR Writers' Union jointly with the Central Committee of the Komsomol has systematically held all-union conferences of young writers. The first conference was held in 1947 and the immediate, that is, the eighth, in May of the current year. Today, on the day of the 50th anniversary of our union, we can say with good reason that we have preserved Gor'kiy's approach in the training of young cadres. Many young writers, who have come to literature from the seminars of our conferences and from the auditoriums of the Literary Institute and higher literary courses, have themselves become mature masters--educators of new talents. We are not threatened by the impoverishment encountered by some literatures in capitalist countries. Our nation is powerful and gifted, its creative forces are inexhaustible and the magic thread running from the most profound popular depths to the heights of the beautiful, to the flight of socialist art and literature, is unbroken.

III

Dear comrades!

Please recall the atmosphere, in which the First All-Union Congress of Writers was held: On the one hand, growth of the country's productive forces, a fundamental transformation of urban and rural areas and a triumphal procession of socialism and the Leninist cultural revolution from Moscow to outlying districts and, on the other, a swift rise in military danger and increasing aggressiveness of German fascism, which openly set the goal of redrawing the map of the world, enslaving other nations and putting an end to socialism forever. At the congress many acknowledged masters of our literature and foreign antifascist writers, who came to Moscow, sounded an alarm about the future of mankind. Having a premonition about the inevitable course of development of events, some delegates at the congress openly spoke about the need to prepare themselves for front life, for the ability to wield weapons and for service in the ranks of the Red Army.

Watchfulness with respect to enemy intrigues and the highest class vigilance--the congress of literature appealed for this.

Today we can say with legitimate pride that writers have taken this appeal as a sacred order to eternally guard the Soviet homeland and have retained this order through years and decades, preserving it until the present moment and for future times.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War more than 1,000 writers--one-third of the union at that time--fought in the ranks of the Red Army and partisan detachments. Those masters of literature who remained in the rear devoted themselves utterly and completely to the concerns of the rear, helping people to support the front.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism I would like to say that the selfless work of writers during the years of the Patriotic War was a patriotic feat. The brilliant works created at that time remained in literature, being an example of a high civic enthusiasm and artistic perfection. They are fervently loved by millions of readers to this day.

A total of 417 of our colleagues died a valiant death in battles for the freedom and independence of the Soviet homeland. Those were writers--sons of all the Soviet republics, representatives of many nations and nationalities inhabiting our homeland. Thus, we have forever sealed our socialist literary brotherhood with blood shed together for our multinational homeland.

The lessons of the Great Patriotic War for literature are not transient. The first of them: The heroic time of mass bravery, courage and self-sacrifice has become part of our literature forever. The subject of heroism of the Soviet people of that period will always attract the attention of new generations of writers. The second: In the center of creative interests of presently living and future writers the theme of the homeland's defense and the image of the man protecting the homeland's interests, taking a sword in his hands so that the aggressor knows that an inevitable retribution awaits him, will always be the most important. Finally, the third lesson: The writer's word--a powerful weapon in the fight for the people's just cause--should always be accurate, sharp and striking. It is always on the offensive. It has no and can have no right to pauses or respites in the fight against bourgeois ideology.

Experience shows that these lessons have been learned well by Soviet writers. Readers receive ever newer works on the Great Patriotic War distinguished by talent and thorough knowledge of the material. I shall mention here as an example only some books, which have evoked great interest among readers: stories and novels by K. Simonov, A. Chakovskiy, Yu. Bondarev, A. Anan'yev, O. Gonchar, G. Baklanov, I. Stadnyuk, Ye. Nosov, O. Smirnov and V. Kondrat'yev, or the stories by V. Bykov "Znak bedy" [Sign of Trouble] and by V. Karpov "Polkovodets" [Captain] and the novel "Kronshtadt" by Ye. Voyskunskiy recently published in journals.

In our country there are permanent strong creative contacts between writers and units and subunits of the Armed Forces. More and more works on the life and combat service of Soviet soldiers in our day appear. From this tribune we bring our sincere thanks to the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, the USSR Committee for State Security and the command and all kinds of political bodies of the Armed Forces for their active help to the USSR Writers' Union in its work on the creation of a military patriotic literature.

Dear comrades!

We live in a complex and troubled world. Imperialism, primarily American imperialism, not only proclaims warlike misanthropic doctrines, not only declares a "crusade" against communism, against our homeland--the first country of socialism in the world--but also violates the rights of European nations and carries out with unprecedented impudence a vast program for the preparation of a nuclear attack on us and our allies. American rockets have already been placed on the threshold of our home. Short-sighted rulers of some West European states, which have become fully dependent on the American Administration and have permitted the placement of American rockets on their land, have consciously put their countries in the position of hostages, whose fate is in the hands of American generals possessing the keys to launchers.

Revenge seekers of all colors and shades have lifted their heads more and more fiercely recently. Encouraged by American official politicians, they demand a revision of the postwar peace settlement and introduce a rancorous atmosphere of brown plague into the life of nations. The unceasing provocations of the American military clique in various regions throughout the world are fraught with the danger of turning into sweeping fires. It is difficult and uneasy on the planet!

Under these conditions the confident voice of our Soviet state sounds like an alarm bell all over the world. The CPSU Central Committee and the government persistently and systematically make one suggestion after another aimed at the consolidation of peace. Apparently, American authorities, concealing their true intentions with verbal rhetoric and paper gilding, seriously imagine that on the shaky crutches of deception and falsehood it is possible to build business-like mutual relations with such a powerful state as the Soviet Union. A bitter error!

Our country's writers and our entire artistic intelligentsia undividedly, utterly and completely approve and with all their thoughts support the foreign political course of the Soviet state and all the specific steps of the CPSU Central Committee and the government aimed at restraining the arms race, easing the international climate and strengthening the defense of our homeland.

In the Soviet conception to approve and support means to accompany one's feelings with action, with work. This is how workers, peasants, scientists, physicians and engineers act. This is how literary and art workers act. The indomitable offensive of our socialist ideology, the ideology of peace, cooperation and friendship among nations, increases day after day.

Writers make the contribution within their powers to this sacred cause. Indeed, today their word is on a combat march. I would like to mention here as an example the literary journalism of Yu. Zhukov, N. Gribachev, V. Korotich, V. Ovchinnikov, and A. Krivitskiy, which convincingly exposes the antihuman essence of American imperialism and the mercenariness of the bourgeois propaganda obediently fanning the myth about the Soviet military threat.

The international theme has become convincingly embodied in new novels by A. Chakovskiy, Yu. Semenov, S. Dangulov, M. Domogatskiy and others, which expose the terrible world of modern capitalism from party and class positions.

Throughout the years of its existence the USSR Writers' Union and all multinational literature have been continuously subjected to attacks by our ideological opponents. What do the despicable troubadours from bourgeois ideological centers not invent about us! Our enemies shun nothing, no means of demagoguery and treachery, to somehow offend the dignity of Soviet writers and to defame the method of socialist realism. With the poisoned weapon of nationalism they try in vain to undermine the international unity of Soviet literature. However, despite this our fraternal contacts with writers in the countries of the socialist camp and with progressive writers in capitalist countries are expanding and strengthening. In the course of this struggle socialist realism is hardened even more, continuing its forward development and intensification. In return people have even ceased to remember some fashionable "new discoveries" in the literature of the bourgeois world.

Socialist realism and Soviet literature are forging ahead, because the ideology of Marxism-Leninism is forging ahead. Realistic socialism, opening tangible prospects for the future before countries and continents, has become a world system.

In defiance of all the vain attempts by our enemies the reputation of Soviet literature is growing and its international prestige is rising. Sympathies for us are also increasing. The USSR Writers' Union now maintains contacts with writers in more than 100 countries throughout the world.

True to its international duty the USSR Writers' Union makes a significant contribution to the great cause of unity of fraternal countries of socialism, the national liberation struggle of nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the cause of co-operation of states with different social systems, establishment of a lasting peace on the planet and transformation of cultural exchanges into a means of gaining knowledge and spiritual enrichment of people. In the future we will continue to strengthen our contacts with other literatures, showing sincere interest in them and manifesting readiness to draw from their experience everything that can enrich us.

IV

Dear comrades!

The Communist Party teaches us not to rest on our laurels. This implies, first of all, high demands on ourselves and others. With respect to literature and art this party demand fully coincides with the legacy of our classics, with inner motives and with our own criteria of talent.

Although today it is an anniversary day for us, we believe that we will not spoil the holiday mood if we frankly say that there are still many shortcomings and weaknesses in our literature. Shallow, dull, superficial and at times completely untalented works have not yet disappeared. Naturally, such works do damage to literature and evoke dissatisfaction in the reader. We must never--neither on weekdays, nor on holidays--forget the writer's great responsibility for his work and must place reliable barriers in front of dismal mediocrity.

Today we live at a time when the level of the people's artistic tastes and needs is high, when artists are expected to create work that would ennoble the creators of the new society and contribute to the mobilization of all the spiritual forces of the people for a successful fulfillment of the far-reaching social-economic and cultural programs outlined by the party.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, decisions of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee following the congress, speeches and articles by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the recently adopted documents of the CPSU Central Committee on problems concerning literature, motion pictures, the theater and the education of creative youth and today's speech by Konstantin Ustinovich profound in its thoughts and directed toward the future represent a serious generalization of the experience of the people and the party, which gives true guidelines to all artists, lifts them to new heights of knowledge of reality and inspires talent.

The party and its Central Committee now determine in essence the key problems and strategy of the country's development for the next decades. The 12th Five-Year Plan is being developed. Preparations have begun for the 27th CPSU Congress, at which a new version of the party program will be submitted for discussion.

"Proceeding towards the 27th congress," Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted, "we must create a solid ideological reserve. Lenin's words that 'we now doubly need more general, broader or more far-reaching views' can serve as the best provisions in this work."

The difficult multiplane work, which the party defines as an improvement in developed socialism, requires a vast reserve of spiritual energy designed for a long period. Literature and art should help to accumulate it.

It is up to us, up to our work, which requires a total artistic passion and rapture over our labor.

Permit me from this tribune to once more warmly welcome the guests at our plenum--artists, journalists, motion picture and theater figures, composers and architects.

We have gathered here at the Kremlin as like-minded persons and comrades-in-arms. We are in different professional associations, but the inspiring will of the CPSU and its indefatigable work on improving developed socialism, raising the general standard of living of the Soviet people and creating favorable conditions for the flourishing of all types and genres of art unite and direct us toward the common goal.

The succession and wisdom of the Leninist policy of the party in the area of artistic work and the good and demanding attitude toward people of creative labor in our society urge all of us for an even greater activation of creative and social work.

In novels, motion pictures, music, plays, painting canvases, monuments, brilliant social and political journalism and architectural works we can and are obliged to imprint in an artistically appropriate manner the formation and development of the new socialist civilization and of the heroes creating it.

Permit me to express my firm believe that Soviet writers, entering the second half century of their union, will honorably fulfill their duty to the people and the party!

11,439

CSO: 1800/30

NATIONAL.

BOOK ON NATIONALITY LANGUAGE POLICY PROJECTED FOR 1985

Moscow VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 84 (signed to press 11 Sep 84) pp 14-19

[Article by Ya. Petr: "The International Goal-Oriented Program 'National Languages in a Developed Socialist Society' (Social-Linguistic, Methodological, and Scientific-Practical Aspects)"]

[Text] Two years ago I wrote an article [1] pointing out the fact that the above-mentioned program focuses great attention on various aspects of conscious influence on language situations which have taken shape in the period of building a developed socialist society. It is well known that the functioning of language is conditioned not only by its systemic organization. No less important is the sociological aspect, the influence of extra-linguistic factors on the system of the language. Therefore, our monograph, planned as a result of the goal-oriented program, will include linguistic and sociological problems [2]--that is, it will examine categories and phenomena of a linguistic and social nature. As Yu. D. Desheriyev observed [3, pp 304-305], all linguistic phenomena are social phenomena, reflecting the concrete specifics of the language, while social phenomena are generalized expressions of the aggregate of social factors of a non-linguistic nature. At the same time, the "non-linguistic social" factors interact with the strictly linguistic aspect of a socio-linguistic phenomenon.

In my article [1], I also pointed out that the monograph under preparation will be constructed on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of language, dialectic understanding of the relationship between language and society, and, in particular, Leninist language policies and V.I. Lenin's understanding of the function of language in resolving the nationality issue. This determines the methods and in part the methodology [4] of the approach to work on the monograph. We are trying to include in it a new, synthesistic understanding of these problems in the field of the theory and implementation of language policies, and give an analysis of the social factors which influence the functioning of the language from the point of view of the urgent needs of a socialist society. In this, special attention will be devoted to the specifics of the language situation in the socialist countries. Our monograph will also be of great interest to developing countries: it will contain proposals relating to the resolution of the multitude of questions in these countries which are extremely important in the political sense, and have a beneficial effect on their striving to overcome the remnants of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

This collective monograph will contain a formulation of the current status of the theory and practice of the language aspect of the national question, taking into account the specific stages of development of society, and with the necessary retrospective and generalized predictions. This can only be achieved under conditions of a consistent development of the overall picture which was formulated on a theoretical plane by the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Marx and Engels were the first to show that the national question has above all a social significance, and a true, democratic resolution of it is only possible based on the struggle of the proletariat to overthrow the rule of capital. They linked the origin of nations in the modern sense to the break-down of feudalism and the rise of capitalism; moreover, great significance in this historical process pertained to the national language. Engels, occupied with the resolution of complex issues of determining national borders in a mixed territory of two close languages (dialects), consistently proceeded from socio-linguistic or linguo-sociological criteria.

The Marxist conception of the national question is a later stage in the logical development of the theory of the class struggle. It became a real guide toward understanding the dialectic relationship of the national and the international in the workers' movement, an understanding which was so distorted by certain contemporaries of Marx and Engels from the ranks of reformers and opportunists.

V.I. Lenin, consistently developing the teaching of classics of Marxism in the period of imperialism, the first proletarian revolution, and the first years of constructing the Soviet state, formulated theoretically and put into practice national policies under the concrete conditions of the multi-national Soviet state. In doing this, he developed the principles of the language policies of the Communist Party and determined its approach to linguistic culture in the period of building the socialist society, particularly emphasizing in this the need for the comprehensive development of all national languages.

After the death of V.I. Lenin, the problems of the relations between nations (nationalities) in the USSR are reflected in party documents, the decisions of CPSU congresses, and the fairly extensive specialized literature on the topic which has been developed since the 20s of the 20th century right up through our day by Soviet linguists. The focus of attention is language policy, including questions of Russian-national bilingualism and a widely understood linguistic culture in the framework of the culture of a socialist society. A broad scale has been acquired by the research on the socio-linguistic situation of national languages (taking into account the ever spreading bilingualism and diglossism), and analysis of the social conditioning of the functioning of languages in a multi-national state. The study of all these and other questions was provoked by the urgent needs of social practice after the Great October socialist revolution, and then in the period after World War II, when the development of national languages, culture of the peoples, and contacts between them reached unprecedented dimensions. The post-October period saw the abolishment of the supremacy of the bourgeoisie and aristocracy, and the language norms prescribed for the exploited classes. In the new society, free from antagonistic classes, the problem of a class-determined, prestigious version of the language, unattainable by the masses of people, fell away [2, p 48].

Now we face the task of developing a theory of language policies for determining the interrelations between socialist peoples and states. In connection with the objectively operating trends of integration, great importance in our day attaches to problems relating to mass communication in a socialist society, and the active influence of individuals on the development of national languages, particularly on vocabulary and orthography. The social stratification of the national language has also changed compared with the pre-socialist era. But we must not forget to take into account that even after the elimination of antagonistic conflicts in society, there still remain social groups and subgroups distinguished from each other by culture, education, profession, age, and so forth. This fact is reflected in the language situation. Special significance--with regard to the scientific-technical revolution--also pertains to labor communication and the language behavior conditioned by the development of the socialist personality. In accordance with the democratization of education and its spread among the broad masses, planned direction of linguistic culture is taking new forms.

In my article [1] I pointed out that in preparing the collective monograph we will take into account the rich experience of Soviet socio-linguistics. Very important in this area was V.M. Zhirmunskiy's remark that the study of language as a social phenomenon has since the beginning of the development of Soviet linguistics occupied a very prominent place in linguistic science, making up to a large extent the specifics of its methodology [5, p 23]. Soviet linguists had already gotten interesting results in the pre-war period, particularly in works in which they consistently relied on analysis of concrete language material. Even at that time they were successfully resolving certain questions of the social conditioning of language which only much later began to be posed and worked out by current world linguistics, which does not devote sufficient attention to the achievements of Soviet linguistics of the pre-war period. I emphasize this fact with a certain professional pride now because the work of our collective is a continuation of the earlier innovative research of the elder generation of our Soviet colleagues.

Of course, we will be relying not only on these important works, but also on the results of modern Soviet socio-linguistics, which holds a prominent place in the worldwide development of this discipline. The achievements of Soviet general linguistics of the post-war period represent a valuable source for us. We are also using the experience and achievements of linguists of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries which have made a great contribution, especially in recent decades, to the development of this discipline.

The collective monograph under preparation is devoted as a whole to problems of social linguistics--it is based on research into the question of specific features of the social conditioning of the functioning of a language (particularly a national literary language) in socialist states. This means not only the conscious use of the possibilities of language as the most important means of communication, but also the active influence of society on language, which also determines (or should determine) the qualitatively new approach of society to linguistic problems. The development of language is subordinate to specific laws. A language serves all spheres of the existence of society, and so it becomes a reflection of social consciousness, exerting, however, a reciprocal

influence on the society it serves within the framework of its own potentials. The task of linguistics, relying on Marxist sociology, is to determine the sets of linguistic phenomena which can most optimally be used in the framework of the scientific-technical revolution and in the ideological struggle to strengthen socialist social consciousness.

Soviet sociologists and socio-linguists have noted several theoretical aspects of the study of the relationship between society and language in various plans which will be extensively considered in preparing the monograph. These are the following aspects: social-philosophical (the dialectics of social development), the aspect of general sociological theory (that is, historical materialism), the aspect of social structure (the functioning of language in various social systems and organisms), and the empirical aspect [6]. This structuring of socio-linguistic and linguo-sociological research, in accordance with sociological theory, should be understood as one hierarchically regulated whole, united by various causal interrelations and connections. In doing this it is necessary to take into account the hierarchy of these levels and analyze the forms of existence of these categories in the social structure of society, not losing sight of the specifics of their interconnections, since these can have a direct or mediated nature.

The finished manuscript of the monograph, which will be published in Prague, should be signed to press at the end of 1985.

The first section of the monograph will formulate all the essential problems relating to language policy. Soviet comrades have been asked to do the coordination and editing of this section. Relying on the thinking of V.I. Lenin, attention will be focused on generalizing the experience acquired in this field during the period after the Great October socialist revolution up through the present day, and on the discovery of certain features in individual socialist countries. The framework of these problems, however, in our time also includes description of the linguistic (socio-linguistic) situation; this applies, on the one hand, to questions of democratization of language, internationalization, and the principle of mutual enrichment of languages, and on the other hand, the study of the integrating function of language, which in practice is the means of super-national communication. These are two dialectically interconnected aspects of the national and super-national form.

An important integral part of the work is making up a prospectus of how to carry out language policies in socialist countries in the future, and scientific-practical recommendations. We proceed from the fact that linguistics as a social science, relying on known laws of the development of society, has the capacity not only to exert an active influence on the language situation of a given period but also to formulate general suggestions with regard to the future. In the business of regulating the development of the literary language and codifying it, as well as in providing for linguistic culture, linguistics plays a central and coordinating role.

We believe that the realization of language policies in the near future will be directed at the comprehensive development of the social functions of national languages, taking into account the integrating influence of a single language

of international relations. The mutual influence of both languages on each other, but especially the influence of the language fulfilling the integrating function, will concern only one part of the linguistic structure of the national languages, and it is this part which yields to the influence of extra-linguistic factors. This unquestionably has an effect on the development of linguistic means of expression, and to a still greater degree on the development of national terminology (particularly in technology), which is reflected in school teaching and in the use of language in scientific and technical literature. On the other hand, the international language will appear in relation to all the national languages as an intermediary in exchanging cultural and scientific values, fulfilling an integrating function.

The integrating function of language in preserving all the characteristics and function of national languages in the framework of each national community will in the future be spread not just in one state but will touch a great number of states which are interconnected in economic, political, and cultural spheres. One of the national languages thus acquires the nature of a language which possesses not only specific national functions but also international ones. In the communication situation which thus takes shape, there will occur in specific speaking activity not only what is known as the switch-over of code [7] but also the incorporation of communication into a functional style within which speaking activity (the act of speaking) will take place.

All of this will promote the confirmation of new forms in the process of developing the lexical supply, in particular, spreading lexical borrowings and forming internationalisms, which according to V.V. Akulenko [8], can only be of a mass nature under socialism, since they are the means of overcoming obstacles in the path to the internationalization of culture (including science and technology).

At the present time, alongside the flowering of national culture and the languages of individual nations and nationalities of the USSR, energetic development of the common Soviet socialist culture is occurring, with a multiplication of the functions and growth of the communicative role of Russian among the population of the USSR [9]. The Russian-national bilingualism of non-Russian peoples of the USSR is a reality, it has the potential to expand further and be a source of enrichment of the cultural level of the entire population of the USSR [10].

In our day, Russian-national bilingualism is widespread among the specialists of socialist countries. This is caused by collaboration in the sphere of science and technology and the need to follow the achievements of Soviet science in scientific literature published in Russian, or the necessity of giving a wide circle of specialists the chance to become acquainted with results achieved in individual socialist countries. But there is a definite spreading not only of passive or limited knowledge of Russian, but also the active knowledge of Russian, a perfect knowledge, gradually extending to all social strata (especially youth and young adult generations). Functional, social bilingualism [11] outside the territory of the USSR is still not widespread enough, it has a place primarily in the work of professional collectives, congresses, workers' conferences, and so forth, in which speakers of various national languages, both Slavic and non-Slavic, participate.

The second section, whose coordination and authors' development is being provided by comrades from the GDR, will examine the influence of social factors on the functioning of language in a socialist society. The theme is topical, since along with a theoretical treatment of the question, the work will contain recommendations touching on the optimal functioning of a language. Based on analysis of the dialectics of the relationship between language and society, the authors of this part are investigating the direct and mediated influence of social factors on language. In analyzing the changes which have occurred in the language, in accordance with the Marxist theory of language, internal and external factors are differentiated, which is corroborated by the results of research into the dynamics of development of the language in the period of socialism.

Interest will be presented by the part of the monograph which is devoted to problems of modern literary languages, social differentiation of the national language, and interrelationships between forms in which the language exists and conditions of use of spoken variants. The authors focus great attention on tasks of mass communication in a socialist society, particularly from the point of view of the needs of a developed socialist society.

Worthy of attention is the examination of problems touching on the role of language communication at separate stages of the development of personality. This includes not only a psycho-linguistic and socio-linguistic analysis of the corresponding phenomena, but also practical use of the vast communicative possibilities of language. In contrast to the capitalist system, the socialist system strives in the interest of all working people to use creatively all sources and tools of social progress. The duty of linguists is to discover all these potential possibilities of language.

The third section of the monograph, whose coordination was undertaken by a Czechoslovakian commission, is devoted to problems of linguistic culture. The corresponding problems are connected, on the one hand, to a study of the possibilities of optimal functioning of a common national literary language, and on the other hand, to an analysis of methods of introducing linguistic culture into all spheres of the existence of nations (including education, mass information media, and other sectors of culture). This section generalizes the experience of all the European socialist countries which are participating in the work on the program, and above all the results achieved by linguists of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, who have already devoted great attention to these questions in connection with functional understanding of language. It is necessary to take into account the fact that under socialism, the number of active users of the literary language is growing constantly, along with consumers of the common national culture; the democratization of education is large-scale, as is the mass dissemination of the achievements of science and technology. The starting point for comparative study of linguistic culture is an understanding of the linguistic situation [12,13].

The last part of the work examines the stratification of the national language and the role played in this process by individual and social factors. It analyzes the views which have existed up to the present time on codification as the unification of objective and subjective factors in the period of building

a developed socialist society, and characterizes the level of spoken communication (as opposed to the cultivation of linguistic means), which reflects the characteristics of the corresponding communication sphere.

In this monograph, linguists have a unique opportunity, in resolving specific linguistic tasks, to demonstrate graphically the social significance of linguistics as a science, and the practical value of its results. Our collective will try to fulfill this task.

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NATIONAL

MEDIA ADVISER TO DRA NAMED CHIEF EDITOR OF TV MOVIE PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 9, October 1984 carries on page 57 a 50-word announcement that Yuri Sergeyevich Grobovnikov was named the editor in chief of the Central T.V. editorial board for movie programs. Previously, Grobovnikov worked at the USSR State Television and Radio Committee as the editor for the program "Posledniye Izvestii," as a correspondent, columnist, and as the head of the editorial department of radio broadcasting for youth. From 1975 to 1978, he served as the deputy editor in chief of the USSR State Television and Radio Committee editorial board for movie programs; and from 1978 to the present, he worked in Afghanistan as the adviser to the State Committee for Radio Broadcasting, Television, and Cinematography.

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CSO: 1830/95

REGIONAL

VAYNO SPEECH AT WW II LIBERATION CEREMONIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Sep 84 pp 3, 4

[Speech by K. G. Vayno: "The Road of Military Valor and Labor Triumphs"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today is a triumphant and unforgettable day for us. We have just witnessed events which will go down in the history of Tallinn, of all Soviet Estonia. From now on, a military order--the Order of Patriotic War Grade One--will sparkle on the banner of the republic's capital city alongside the Order of Lenin, which was received for labor accomplishments.

On behalf of the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and government of the Estonian SSR, and the communists and all working people of the republic, allow me to express our warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet government, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for their high assessment of the military valor of Tallinn, their heartfelt congratulations on this glorious jubilee, and the good wishes they have conveyed to us.

Many thanks to you, esteemed Viktor Mikhaylovich, for coming here on the occasion of these jubilee ceremonies, for your warm words concerning the heroic defenders of Tallinn in the summer of 1941, those who took part in its liberation, and the Estonian people who, together with the other brother peoples, traveled a long and difficult road of trials, fought in fierce battle to defend their socialist gains, and built a happy life on their liberated land.

The Motherland's award, received today, will certainly inspire the people of Tallinn and all the working people of the republic to new labor successes. It will also provide a large stimulus to improved military-patriotic indoctrination of young people on the high example of the older generation. We also perceive this award as a sacred tribute to the memory of the heroic past.

Ceremonies have been going on for more than 2 years now in our country to mark the 40th anniversary of the glorious victories of the Red Army, the liberation of the cities and villages, oblasts and republics of our Motherland from the German fascist invaders. Today these ceremonies have arrived, via the old roads along the front, here in Tallinn. Just 40 years ago, on

22 September 1944, the bright red banner was once again hoisted above the capital city of our republic. On that day, Moscow fired 24 artillery salvos from 324 guns in salute to the valorous troops of the Leningrad Front who had liberated the capital city of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic from Hitler's occupation forces.

The successful Narva, Tartu, and Tallinn assault operations, participated in by two fronts--the Leningrad and the Third Baltic--soon resulted in the liberation of all mainland Estonia and the defeat of substantial enemy forces. After that, Saaremaa, Kihnumaa, and other islands were also liberated in fierce battle.

The liberation of Estonia was of great political as well as military significance. The yoke of 3 years of fascist occupation was thrown off, and the young Soviet republic regained the possibility of continuing the socialist construction that had been interrupted by the war.

Every year takes us farther away from those memorable days. Yet, ever more clearly through the segments of time we can see and understand the lasting significance of what was accomplished. The road to liberation was difficult, unbelievably difficult. It led through the fire of ferocious battle, via unprecedented deprivations, requiring enormous sacrifices. And now, looking back in thought to that distant time, resurrecting in memory the events of the war years, it is with an even greater sense of respect and appreciation that we pay tribute to the steadfastness and valor of the Soviet people who defended the honor and independence of the Motherland.

These days, our special words, words of sincere love and profound gratitude, are addressed to all the fighting men, to all who, on the front lines and in the rear, forged our shared Victory over the enemy. Here in this hall are participants in the Great Patriotic War, many of them who fought for Soviet Estonia, the main heroes of our jubilee ceremonies. Orders and medals sparkle on their chests. The sons of diverse peoples, Russians and Ukrainians, Estonians and Belorussians, the sons of the Caucasus and Central Asia, they fought shoulder to shoulder for a common goal. Great thanks to you, dear comrades, for the feats of arms you accomplished for the sake of the freedom of Estonia's land.

We assure you, honored veterans, that the Estonian people will never forget your deeds and will also continue faithful to the unshakeable fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, tempered in battle, and will do everything to further strengthen and enhance it.

In observing the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Tallinn and the republic this day, we bow our heads before the bright memory of those who never returned from the field of battle, who gave their precious life for our future, for the happiness of our children, the joy of peaceful labor.

The assembled honored their memory by standing and observing a minute of silence.

History teaches, Comrade Vayno went on, that no significant event ever takes place by itself. Clear confirmation of this is the Victory that was won in the Great Patriotic War. The source of our strength during those times of severe trial was the Soviet system, the monolithic unity of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, the friendship of the peoples of our multinational state, the wise leadership of the communist party.

The Estonian people also made a contribution to the defeat of the hated enemy. In these remarkable days we sense again and again the indissoluble bond of time. Let us recall the summer of 1941. In a time of mortal danger hanging above the homeland of October, the working people of Soviet Estonia, which had only recently joined the USSR, manifested high ideological maturity, political consciousness, bravery, and self-sacrifice.

In a time of mortal danger hanging above the Motherland, the working people of the young Soviet Estonia manifested internationalist maturity, faithfulness to the revolutionary traditions of the working class. The sources of these traditions go back to the distant past. At the very dawn of the revolutionary movement, the Russian and Estonian proletariat acted in solidarity against tsarism, hand in hand, as a unified whole. So it was in the 1870s in Narva, and so it was in 1905 in Tallinn. We are proud that Vladimir Il'ich Lenin listed Tallinn among the five cities that decided the success of the armed uprising in Petrograd. Soviet power was established in Tallinn the very next day after the victory of the October Revolution. The Estland Workers Commune--the first workers' and peasants' state on Estonian soil--left a profound trace in people's hearts and minds. Even under the bourgeois yoke, in an era of savage repression, our revolutionary struggle did not falter. From a thousand sparks was kindled a flame of the 1940 Revolution, which swept away the rotten bourgeois regime and reestablished Soviet power in Estonia. For this reason, the heroic defense of Tallinn is a logical continuation of the revolutionary acts of Estonia's working class, a bright milestone along our historic path. Immediately after the fascists attacked our country, the city's industry was restructured for defense needs, and volunteer fighting detachments were formed under the leadership of party committees to take up the defense of the Red Army's home front against the acts of saboteurs and spies and crush nationalist bandit groups. Fighting battalions made up of workers fought fearlessly even with regular units of Hitler's army near Myaryamaa, Tartu, and Pyltsamaa, and on the approaches to Tallinn and Narva.

In fierce battles, the fighting men of the Red Army, the Red Navy, and the home guard defended every inch of soil of the young Soviet republic against the fascist invaders. Heavy defensive battles continued almost 2 months on Estonia's mainland, and the islands held out far into autumn. The defense of Tallinn, the main naval base on the Baltic, entered a glorious page in the history of the Great Patriotic War in its first difficult months. The city lived and fought to its ultimate capability. And only by order of the Supreme Command was it abandoned; even then, 16,000 battle-hardened Red Army and Red Navy men, the party and Soviet aktiv, the naval and civil fleet, and considerable amounts of materiel were evacuated. The removal of ships from

Tallinn, which was under siege, to Leningrad, under the most difficult conditions, with battles and losses, was a heroic passage.

Military actions on the territory of Soviet Estonia kept fascist troops numbering about 100,000 men pinned down for a long time, troops which in other circumstances would have been used for an attack on Leningrad. In this way, the fighting in Estonia served as an indispensable part of the defensive battles on the approaches to Leningrad and, in terms of its influence on the course of the Great Patriotic War, certainly constituted a factor of great strategic importance.

There were many such operations during the war--operations large and small, major and auxiliary, strategic and tactical. But none of them were of no importance and significance. They all, step by step, brought us closer to the Victory that all shared.

National units that were formed also made a contribution to the shared Victory over fascism, including the Red Army's Estonian Infantry Corps. Formed in the autumn of 1942, far away in the Urals, the corps assembled under its banners tens of thousands of Estonians who were burning with the desire to fight the Hitlerites. It gathered together Estonian evacuees who had sworn to take revenge for their burned homes, their murdered and tortured loved ones, the socialist construction that had been interrupted. It even brought together Estonians who were living in Siberia, along the Volga, and in the Far East.

The fighting men of the corps were the heirs and inheritors of the glorious revolutionary traditions of those who fought for Soviet power, the battle traditions of the Estonian Red Riflemen during the Civil War. This was greatly facilitated by the fact that units of the corps were commanded and provided with political-indoctrination work by veterans of the revolution such as comrades Kh. Allik, D. Kuz'min, E. Tarkpea, E. Syarmat, O. Abori, L. Illison, and A. Uybo, also Civil War veterans like K. Aru, A. Yakobson, K. Kanger, I. Lombak, A. Fel'dman, and many others. General leadership with regard to the creation and training of Estonian units involved the participation of republic party and Soviet figures such as N. Karotamm, I. Vares, A. Veymer, P. Keerdo, E. Pyall', O. Sepre, V. Telling, O. Lauristin, and others.

The Estonian corps got its first battle baptism on the Kalinin Front in December 1942 and January 1943. It took part in the fighting to liberate the ancient Russian town of Velikiye Luki. The Estonian warriors fought to the death with the enemy and honorably carried out the military mission assigned to them.

In the center of Velikiye Luki today stands an obelisk, a monument to the fighting men of the Estonian Infantry Corps who gave their lives to liberate the town. There are always flowers lying at the base of the obelisk. They are a tribute to the profound appreciation of the inhabitants of Velikiye Luki for the bravery of their Estonian brothers.

The fighting men of the corps also took part in the liberation of Nevel and Novosokolniki, and as part of the Leningrad Front they swept the fascist occupation forces from the native soil of Estonia.

The year 1944 went down in the history of the Great Patriotic War as one of decisive victories by Soviet weaponry. The Red Army dealt the enemy blow after crushing blow. The battle to liberate Estonia also belongs to this period of the war.

General I. Fedyuninskiy's Second Shock Army, which included units of General L. Perna's Eighth Estonian Infantry Corps, and General F. Starikov's Eighth Army, which in fierce fighting had broken through the enemy's strong defensive lines, liberated the city of Narva on 26 July 1944. The hour of liberation of Soviet Estonia had struck!

In early August, troops of the Third Baltic Front went on the offensive in the direction of Tartu. Combat units of General N. Zakhvatayev's First Shock Army and General V. Romanovskiy's 67th Army liberated substantial portions of southern Estonia. The town of Vyru was liberated on 13 August and soon after became the headquarters of the Estonian CP(b) Central Committee and the republic's government.

On 25 August, after a mighty offensive, Tartu was liberated.

September 1944 marked a new stage in the liberation of Estonia. On 17 September, having crossed the Emajygi, units of the Second Shock Army crushed the fascist defenses north of Tartu and began a sustained drive toward Tallinn. On 19 September, units of the Eighth Army took the offensive on the Narva sector of the front and routed the retreating fascist troops. The sustained advance of the troops of the Leningrad Front was facilitated by mobile motorized groups and advance detachments created by the command of the front and the armies and reinforced by tanks and self-propelled artillery units. Simultaneously, torpedo boats of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet liberated the island of Naissaar and drove the enemy from the Bay of Tallinn. This made it possible to carry out the mission of the rapid liberation of Tallinn. On the morning of 22 September, an advance detachment of the Estonian Infantry Corps, commanded by Colonel V. Vyrk, was among the first to force its way into the city. The Hitlerites' resistance was broken, and by midday Tallinn was completely cleared of remnants of enemy troops.

The victorious stride of the liberators was irresistible, although it took 2 more months to liberate all the territory of the republic. The fighting for the Svyte Peninsula took place in exceptionally difficult conditions. It was the last plot of Estonian soil held by the enemy. On the evening of 24 November 1944, Moscow saluted the valiant troops of the Leningrad Front and sailors of the Baltic Fleet in honor of the complete liberation of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic from the fascist vermin.

The combat trail of the Estonian corps ended in the victorious spring of 1945 on the territory of Soviet Latvia, in Kurland. We can be justly proud that the corps became a part of guards units and units of the Red Army. All of this, comrades, is also of great political significance. As part of the

glorious Soviet Army, the army of liberation, the fighting men of the Estonian Corps went through a remarkable school of internationalist indoctrination; they manifested excellent mastery and fervent Soviet patriotism. The Estonian Corps became the hearth which forged the national cadres of party, soviet, and economic workers. It provided the tough political tempering of many future eminent figures in science, culture, and education in Soviet Estonia.

Comrade !

The Great Patriotic War is justly called the heroic deed of the entire Soviet people. Victory was forged both on the front lines and at home. The party's call "Everything for the Front! Everything for Victory!" symbolized the labor and life of the Soviet people. The country's industry and agriculture gave the front everything it needed--tanks and aircraft, guns and shells, clothing and food. All of this was done by the hands of the workers and kolkhozniks, the engineers and technicians, in spite of all difficulties and deprivations.

One of the main advantages of the Soviet system was manifested with special clarity during the years of the Great Patriotic War--the friendship and unselfish mutual aid of the Soviet peoples. The population of the country's rear oblasts manifested priceless concern for more than 10 million civilians, women, children, and old people who had been evacuated from territories seized by the enemy. More than 25,000 civilians from Estonia found a warm welcome in the Urals and in Siberia, along the Volga and in Central Asia, in Arkhangel'sk, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, and other oblasts of the Russian Federation. Ordinary people, workers and kolkhozniks, shared their shelter, clothing, and bread with the evacuees and tried to make their life easier far from their homeland. The working people of Soviet Estonia will never forget this. And today it is fitting once more to express words of heartfelt gratitude to all those who took in our people in their hour of need, just as if they were their own near ones and dear ones.

The evacuated Estonian workers toiled selflessly in the factories and plants and on the kolkhoz farms and in the fields. To aid the front, patriots of Soviet Estonia collected about 14 million rubles in 1943-1944. These funds were used to create the Tazuya air squadron and the "For Soviet Estonia" and "Lembitu" tank columns. The party and government were highly appreciative of the efforts of the Estonian workers. More than 20,000 persons were awarded the medal "For Valorous Labor During the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945."

The communist party was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle against fascism. It was justly known as the fighting party. The first chairman of the republic's Soviet of People's Commissars, Iokhannes Lauristin, died in the war, as did Estonian CP Central Committee secretaries Adol'f Pauk, Kherman Arbon, and Feodor Okk, Tallinn Gorkom First Secretary Ivan Laube, Soviet of People's Commissars Deputy Chairman Neeme Ruus, about one-third of the Central Committee apparatus workers, more than one-third of the ukom and gorkom workers, and almost two-thirds of the party organizers of the volosts and industrial enterprises.

"Communists Forward!"--this was the heart's call and the only privilege enjoyed by party members in the battle orders of the troops, the people's home guard, the plant shops, and the partisan detachments. By their personal example, communists lifted the people to heroism on the front and in the rear. Examples of valor and heroism were set by Komsomol members who honorably did their duty for their Motherland.

It is difficult to choose the words necessary to express fully the grandeur of the heroism accomplished by patriotic Soviet women on the front lines and at home. As snipers they held rifles in steady hands, and on frail girlish shoulders the nurses carried thousands of wounded from the battlefield. Mothers, wives and sisters of fighting men operated the machinery in the plants and toiled for themselves and for everyone fighting on the front. It was mainly women's hands that sowed, raised, and harvested the grain for the front lines and the home front. The Soviet people will never forget their unparalleled heroism!

The writer's pen, the artist's brush, and the composer's song fought side by side with the soldier's bayonet. The years of the Great Patriotic War have gone down in the history of Estonian literature and art as an exceptionally rich and fertile period in terms of ideas and art. The songs and words of the Artistic Ensembles of the Estonian SSR, which were created in Yaroslavl, incited hatred toward the enemy and inspired the valor and toughened the will of the fighting men.

The war caused the Soviet people terrible losses. It cost the lives of 20 million human beings, crippled people's destinies, and inflicted enormous material losses. Our republic's losses were also considerable. To Estonia, the war meant tens of thousands of people who were shot, hanged, or savagely tortured, people who died from the hunger, cold, and inhuman conditions of the concentration camps where they were kept in captivity. It meant the death of many thousands of the best representatives of the Estonian people on the battlefields. However great our own losses, nevertheless, we recognize, we are aware, that the losses of our other brother peoples in the struggle to liberate Soviet Estonia, especially the Russian people, were incomparably greater. And those who fell near Moscow and Stalingrad, at the walls of Leningrad, and in the Kursk region also fought for Soviet Estonia. So many people perished in the fighting near Narva, the battles for Vyr, Tartu, and Saaremaa.... The sons and daughters of many peoples remain forever in our earth, so abundantly watered by their blood. The names of fallen defenders and liberators are inscribed on the headstones of fraternal graves, in the marble of memorial panels, and in rooms and halls of combat glory. Books and poems have been written about them, streets and squares have been named after them. An eternal flame burns at the Maaryamya Memorial as a living testimony to those who never returned from the war. It will always be preserved among our people.

The memory of heroes is immortalized in other ways besides granite and bronze. It is immortalized in our deeds, our everyday concerns--yesterday, today, and the future. The memory of the fallen heroes places on us an enormous responsibility to continue the cause for which they gave their lives.

Battles were still raging on the approaches to Tallinn, yet the Estonian CP(b) Central Committee plenum and the republic Supreme Soviet session in Vyru were already mapping out ways to rebuild the national economy as quickly as possible and liquidate the destructive consequences of the war.

Piles of rubble, smoldering ash heaps, the dead-eyed windows of the factories, flooded mine shafts, and ruined schools, theaters and hospitals--this is how returning soldiers found their home towns and villages. But the destruction would have been even greater if the victorious advances of the liberators had not been so driving and unexpected to the occupation forces. In Tallinn alone our sappers disarmed more than 100 tons of explosives intended to blow up everything that could not be hauled away. If the enemy had succeeded in his plans, the silhouette of Tallinn would have lost forever the outlines of Old Tallinn.

In many places, rebuilding meant building from scratch. It appeared that it would take decades just to reach the prewar level of production. But even in those difficult times, the unconquerable strength of the socialist system, the magnificent friendship of peoples, and the self-sacrifice of the Soviet people fully proved themselves. Not one single people was left to its fate; all the peoples of the country went to the aid of the republics and rayons that had been liberated from the enemy.

On 1 October 1944--just 8 days after the liberation of Tallinn--the first freight train from Leningrad arrived in the capital city of the Estonian SSR on the rebuilt railroad. It is profoundly symbolic that the first to extend to us a helping hand was the city which itself had lived through a terrible blockade and was acutely in need of everything. But in material terms it was more than symbolic; it was genuine, substantial support from the workers of the City of Lenin.

The Soviet government allocated to Estonia the necessary financial and material resources. For 1945 alone, the Estonian SSR was given 300 million rubles from the union budget. The other republics and oblasts sent goods, raw materials, machines, and grain worth 262 million rubles. By 1946, Estonia had already surpassed the prewar level of industrial production. It should be emphasized specially that the restoration went hand in hand with the remodeling of sectors of the national economy, improvement of its structure. The most numerous class of Estonian working people--the peasantry--set out on the path of socialism.

Postwar restoration of the republic's economy and culture required the unselfish labor and maximum effort of the physical and spiritual strength of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. It is fully justified to call it labor heroism.

The example of the Estonian SSR's social-economic development in four decades of peacetime constitutes clear proof of the unbounded possibilities and advantages of socialism, which fully fosters the talents, creative energies, skills and love of labor of people who are genuine masters of their land, their destiny. Indeed, Soviet Estonia is striding confidently forward in the family

of fraternal peoples. Today Estonia is a flourishing land with a dynamic national economy, a high level of well-being, and a rich cultural life. This is what evokes the furious rage of our enemies, who refuse to recognize the Soviet Baltic Republics to this day. Powerless to deny our accomplishments, which are obvious to anyone who has eyes, they are proceeding little by little, attempting to sow the seeds of nationalism in the souls of our people, especially young people who have not gone through life's tempering, they are attempting to drive a wedge into the friendship of peoples and are twisting historical facts. These are all old, worn-out tricks, directed at political simpletons, but our people are not so naive that they would succumb to provocations or believe hostile propaganda.

The enemy has received and will always receive from us a firm rebuff!

But our main strength today is our labor, the people's concrete deeds. Preparations for the 40th anniversary of Great Victory have given a powerful impulse to an upsurge in social-political involvement and creative energy.

Workers of the city and the countryside are fully resolved not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the planned targets of the fourth year of the five-year plan. The collectives of the republic's enterprises and farms are responding in deed to the party's call to fight to boost labor productivity above the plan and reduce the prime cost.

In the first 8 months of this year, industry produced 56 million rubles' worth of above-plan output, chiefly consumer goods. The entire increase in output was obtained exclusively by increased labor productivity.

Excellent results have also been achieved by farm workers. Sales of livestock and poultry to the state in these 8 months were 15 percent higher than in the same period last year, and milk sales were 4 percent higher.

The grain harvest has been completed, and we can say now that it is a good one, one of the best in recent years. The plan of grain deliveries to the state was overfulfilled. The potato crop should also be a good one. And the overall plan of coarse feeds procurement has been fulfilled, meaning that the livestock this winter will be well-fed.

Builders, transport workers, and communications workers performed rather well.

Nine-month plans will be fulfilled in the completion of housing and the construction of schools and children's facilities. Socialist obligations with respect to commodities turnover and public consumer services are being successfully completed.

Behind these results are the considerable efforts of the labor collectives, the well-directed work of party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations, strengthened overall discipline, and good organization.

But we can also see our own shortcomings and oversights. There are still many untapped reserves in all spheres of endeavor.

We face many complex and vital tasks and, as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "...it would be correct if each and every one of us refuse to allow ourselves the slightest weakening. Concern--even, if you will, alarm--for the state plan must not leave us for a minute."

Today we must focus more attention on resolving the complex problems of intensive development of the economy and in this way ensuring fuller satisfaction of the population's material and spiritual needs; we must strive for good organization in all links of management, we must create the conditions to foster the initiative and creativity of the masses, getting them actively involved in resolving the key problems of social life. In this we are helped immeasurably by the recent CPSU Central Committee decree "Participation by the Leadership Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political-Indoctrination Work Among the Working People."

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee in the name of all those present that the people of Tallinn, all the working people of Soviet Estonia, inspired by the high state award and the constant attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the national government for Soviet Estonia, will achieve new successes in accomplishing the planned targets of this year and the five-year plan as a whole.

In carrying out the decisions of the February and April CPSU Central Committee plenums, the speaker emphasized, the republic's party organization will channel all its creative energies into achieving new goals in communist construction and will greet the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner!

Long live our great Motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Glory to the Soviet people, a people victorious!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(Participants in the triumphant meeting responded to these toasts with thunderous, prolonged applause).

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REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT KOMSOMOL PLENUM MEETING

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Sep 84 pl

[Article: "Plenum of the TsK LKSM /Komsomol Central Committee/ of Turkmenistan"]

[Text] The 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Komsomol took place in Ashkhabad on 20 September. The discussion was on the tasks of Komsomol organizations that stem from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth", the postures and conclusions in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Komsomol, gave a report.

It was noted in the report and the speeches that the Komsomol owes its achievements to party guidance. All this has enabled Komsomol organizations to concentrate the efforts of youth on the key issues of implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic's Komsomol organization has undertaken practical steps to strengthen specific day-to-day organizing and indoctrinational work among VLKSM /All-Union Komsomol/ members and other youth and in children's communist organizations.

Taking part in the labor campaign dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the bestowal of the name of V. I. Lenin on the Komsomol, more than 220 Komsomol and youth collectives and more than 40,000 young men and women have completed the plan for the first four years of the five year plan ahead of time. Many collectives and thousands of young workers have already completed their five-year-plan assignment.

It was noted at the plenum, however, that despite the successes attained, many Komsomol and youth collectives have continued to fall short of plan assignments and commitments. There has been virtually no increase in the number of them in sectors of industry or in transportation, enterprises for communications and personal services, construction or trade.

The need was emphasized at the plenum for the republic's Komsomol to take a more active part in matters of socialist competition, to concern itself at every work place with growth of productivity, working conditions and increasing the prestige of outstanding workers, and to get rid of the indulgent attitude toward lack of discipline, slovenliness and waste of raw materials, goods and energy.

Better organization of young people's free time should be a subject of special concern to Komsomol organizations. There are also many shortcomings on this point. A genuinely leading stance at work places and real aid to cultural workers and specialists is needed from Komsomol committees.

The need was emphasized to devote more attention to the selection, assignment and indoctrination of Komsomol cadres, enlarging the requirements on them and increasing their personal responsibility for the work assigned them and for serving as examples in the indoctrination of the young.

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate decree on the topic reviewed.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were A. I. Rachkov and A. S. Boyko, members of the Bureau of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, O. I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Bureau, and T. N. Filippova, deputy department chief of the VLKSM Central Committee.

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REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT CHARDZHOU OBKOM PLENUM ON INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Article under the rubric "From the Plenum of the Party Obkom":
"Raising a Worthy Generation"]

[Text] The topic at the plenum of the party obkom held in Chardzhou on 22 September was how best to carry out Lenin's behest for the young to learn and for the party to teach communism to the young. There was discussion of the tasks of the party oblast organization stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth" and from statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko on the party's work with youth.

The procedures for working with the young that have developed in the oblast and the positive experience built up in the collectives were analysed in the report of R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the party obkom, and in speeches. The oblast Komsomol organization today has united in its ranks more than 125,000 young men and women, and is a resolute aide of the oblast party organization in solving economic and social problems. More than 62,000 young production workers have taken on increased socialist commitments in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the TuSSR and the founding of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the hundredth anniversary of the voluntary inclusion of Turkmenistan in Russia. Hundreds of Komsomol and youth collectives and tens of thousands of young men and women have committed themselves to fulfill their five-year assignments by the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

It was noted at the plenum, however, that there are still shortcomings and omissions. Plenum participants noted ways of further improving party guidance of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the building of communism and indoctrinating Komsomol members and young workers. Attention was directed to the formation within each young person of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, a sense of responsibility for the results of his own work, and an uncompromising attitude toward any occurrences of mismanagement, waste, bureaucratic methods, and violations of discipline and order.

The utmost conviction, comradely attention and practical assistance -- these are mandatory for the style of party guidance of the Komsomol.

The appropriate decree was adopted on the topic discussed.

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PLENUM EXAMINES WORK OF KOMSOMOL

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 October the 16th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Vilnius. It discussed the tasks of republic party organizations coming from the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of young people" and speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko on issues of the party's work with young people.

A report was given by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following people took part in the debates on the issue being discussed: R.P. Rimaytis, first secretary of Kaunas Gorkom, A.B. Gushchinas, first secretary of Ionishkskiy Raykom, A. Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, G.K. Shal'tenene, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom in Vilnius, I. Yu. Anichas, rector of Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, V.A. Morkunas, chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee on Professional and Technical Education, Z.V. Rimpo, farm leader of Za Rodinu Kolkhoz in Shal'chininksiy Rayon, P.A. Morkunas, director of Shyaulyayskiy Television Plant imeni 40-letiy Sovetskoy Litvy, P.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, V.K. Kubilyus, first secretary of Kretingskiy Raykom, P.O. Shileykis, brigade leader of painters in Vil'nyusstroy Trust, and Ya. S. Fedorovich, first secretary of Trakayskiy Raykom.

A speech was given by Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Organizational-Party Work.

An appropriate decree was passed on the issue discussed.

The Plenum also discussed an organizational issue. S.V. Yakutis was confirmed as editor of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR, an organ of the Lithuanian CP

Central Committee. The Plenum released L.G. Romanovich from this post since he is retiring.

With this the Plenum concluded its work.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text of speech given by Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus at the 16th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Party Leadership of the Komsomol--At the Level of Current Tasks"]

[Text] Respected comrades!

At all stages of the building of socialism, our party has considered the communist indoctrination of young people its important strategic task. Party leadership of the youth movement is the first condition and an important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of generations, as well as a pledge of the communist ideology, fighting readiness, and creative activity of the Komsomol and all Soviet youth.

As the active helper and reliable reserve of the CPSU, the Komsomol has throughout its history fulfilled honorably its basic task--to indoctrinate young people in communism and mobilize them to selfless, constructive labor and great patriotic efforts. Today the Komsomol goes hand in hand with communists and all Soviet people in struggling constantly to bring to life the historic tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

At the current stage, the tasks which must be resolved by the party and the Soviet people have become more complex, and their scale has grown immeasurably. In the world arena, a sharp political, economic, and ideological struggle is going on between the two social systems. Because of imperialism, the danger of war in the world is increasing. Given these conditions, the task of indoctrinating these young people comes to the forefront, young people who as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, "do not falter nor bow down under the burden of historical responsibility for the fate of the country, for the fate of socialism and the world."

The task of further improving the indoctrination of the coming generation is an important party, state, and common national cause, a question of reliably providing for the future of our Motherland. That is how the Central Committee set the question before us in the recently passed decree "Further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of young people." This strategic task is argumentatively well-founded and most vividly expressed in speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the session of the Central Committee Politburo and at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

In these documents, the party and its Leninist Central Committee have armed us with important theoretical and political formulations, and practical recommendations on problems of leadership of the Komsomol and the communist indoctrination of young people. They were greeted with unanimous approval by communists and Komsomol members, and by all working people of the republic. Bringing them to steady leadership and execution, today we must determine specific tasks to bring them to life.

Following the best traditions of the Leninist Komsomol, the Komsomol organization of Lithuania has always been and continues to be a reliable reserve for the party organization, and its active helper in the indoctrination of young people and the struggle to realize the ideals of communism. The finest representatives of the Komsomol stood shoulder to shoulder with communists in the front ranks of the defenders of the Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. They passed through a stern school of class tempering during the difficult years of post-war reconstruction under conditions of fierce opposition by remnants of the overthrown exploiters' classes. Komsomol members were a reliable support of party organizations during the period of industrialization of the republic and collectivization of agriculture. Party-educated representatives of the Komsomol of the initial post-war period are today found in key positions of leadership of important areas of economic, social, and cultural construction. A natural successor to them is the new generation, which has grown and matured, and come through the Komsomol school of indoctrination and ideological tempering under conditions of socialist life.

On the banner of the Lithuanian Komsomol twinkles the Order of Labor Red Banner, which it was awarded in connection with the 60th anniversary. This is a high and worthy evaluation of the military efforts, active, selfless labor, and great contribution of Komsomol members of all generations in the cause of building socialism and communism.

Under the daily leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization has put together an established system of measures for the guidance of the Komsomol. As a whole, it is well-planned and purposeful. Questions of improving the form and methods of this important area of party leadership are being systematically examined in the Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party, and many primary party organizations are taking them up more frequently and in a more concrete fashion.

Thanks to this, the organizational and ideological ties of party and Komsomol organizations are becoming stronger and enriched. The role of the Komsomol as the main reserve of the republic party organization is growing. Almost 70 percent of its recruits come from the ranks of the All-Union Komsomol. More than 15,000 young communists are now working directly in Komsomol organs and primary organizations. They head all gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol and more than 63 percent of primary Komsomol organizations.

In addition, young communists and Komsomol leaders are widely involved in the work of party organs and primary organizations, soviets of people's deputies, and social organizations. As a rule, the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol are chosen by members of the buros of the corresponding

party committees and city and rayon soviets. Every third people's deputy is a young person no more than 30 years old. Every fifth communist is a secretary of the Komsomol organization of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, elected to the party committee or party buro of these farms.

Going through a school of leadership in party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, and labor collectives, Komsomol workers become a trustworthy reserve of party, soviet, and economic cadres. In the last three years, about 450 Komsomol workers have advanced to leadership in party, soviet, trade union, and economic work.

The field of view of party organizations encompasses important questions of the activities of the republic Komsomol in the ideological-political, internationalist, military-patriotic, legal, moral, esthetic, and atheistic education of the maturing generation. In this area too, there are many good works on the account of our Komsomol.

All of this has promoted the organizational-political strengthening of all links of the republic Komsomol organization, the growth of its vanguard role, and its authority and influence among young people. In the last five years the Lithuanian Komsomol has increased its ranks by 90,000 and now numbers more than half a million members in the All-Union Komsomol. This is a vast force, capable of great acts indeed. And in fact, no matter which sector of the economy, science, or culture we take today, we find in all places the weighty contribution of the republic Komsomol and the deep traces of its creative energy, selfless labor, confidence, and initiative.

Most young men and women of the republic are laboring with a lofty consciousness of their duty to the Motherland and the people, occupying a worthy place among the leaders and innovators of production, and actively participating in socialist competition. More than 67,000 young laborers are shock workers of communist labor. An approximately equal number are turning out products on first delivery [s pervogo pred'yavleniya]. Hundreds of envoys of the Lithuanian Komsomol are laboring selflessly on all-union shock-working Komsomol construction sites.

A great contribution to the overall cause is made by student construction teams, our VUZ-student young people, who take active part every year in harvesting agricultural crops. For their selfless labor and substantial help to the working class and kolkhoz peasants, they deserve nationwide recognition and gratitude.

A total of 83 percent of the working youth of the republic, actively participating in socialist competition and presenting examples of love of labor, organization, and collectivism, are augmenting their contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

All of this is good and makes us all happy. But if one evaluates the state of affairs from the height of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree, it becomes clear that the level of party leadership of the Komsomol and the activity of the republic Komsomol organization are still not fully meeting the tasks of the day.

The most important, central task, on which our efforts in leading the Komsomol should be focused, is the Komsomol's practical introduction to direct, still more active work in resolving the important issues of economic, social, and cultural construction, and especially the communist indoctrination of young people. Everything connected with this should be the subject of daily attention from party organs and primary party organizations.

Establishing the basic directions of activity of the Komsomol in the sphere of economics, the CPSU Central Committee is calling on Komsomol organizations to mobilize young people toward the successful fulfillment of targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, achievement of the Food Program and Energy Program, and resolving tasks related to the intensification of the economy and the mastery of economic methods of management. The Komsomol has every possibility of substantially increasing its contribution to the common national effort and successfully dealing with this important target of the party.

To do this it is above all necessary to improve the organizational forms and methods of applying the labor and creative efforts of young people in production. This means primarily the initiative of the Komsomol in developing the movement of Komsomol-youth collectives. This deserves all possible support. During this five-year period, the number of such collectives in the republic has increased by approximately one third and reached 3,700. The number of young laborers working in them has now grown by 66 percent and totals more than 35,000 individuals. One could cite many examples of selfless, highly productive labor of Komsomol-youth brigades and units from many sectors of the economy, and successful fulfilling and overfulfilling of planned targets by them.

Nevertheless, this form of organizing the labor of young people is still being spread too slowly among us, and its advantages are not being fully exploited. In terms of the involvement of working young people in Komsomol-youth collectives, we are lagging by a factor of nearly 1.5 behind the all-union average level. In enterprises and organizations of the ministries of trade and construction, 16-22 percent of all young workers labor as members of these brigades, but in enterprises of the Ministry of Communication--only 7.6 percent. And in transport this indicator was even lower for the last two years. Only 31 percent of Komsomol-youth brigades are working according to the method of the brigade contract. It is difficult to believe that the Komsomol and young people would take a passive, indifferent attitude toward these progressive forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor. Something else is the matter, above all the fact that so far there has not been a truly interested attitude toward the initiative and resourcefulness of the Komsomol on the part of leaders of certain ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and their party and trade union organizations. There is also not enough of the appropriate control in this effort on the part of gorkoms and raykoms of the party. In a word, we must without delay eliminate the shortcomings in the development of the movement of Komsomol-youth collectives.

As is well known, since the start of the year a number of other sectors of the economy have been spreading the conditions of the economic experiment. And under the new conditions of management we are to rely especially heavily on all forms of developing the labor activity of workers, especially young people.

Taking this into account, more active support and dissemination by party and Komsomol organizations is also merited by competitions of young inventors and rationalizers, agreements on the creative collaboration of scientists and producers, competitions for the title of best in the profession, work by unified work order, and other progressive methods of organizing labor.

In a young person's maturation and placement in production the most important role belongs to the labor collective. And we already have many examples of well-formulated work with the young generation of the working class. A fine system of establishing young workers has been developed and adopted by the administration and party organization of Vilnius Radio Components Plant. It calls for close interaction between the enterprise collective and secondary schools and professional-technical schools of the city, the creation of the best production and labor conditions, well thought-out indoctrinational work, and other matters. Quite recently almost every third young worker left the plant each year. But since the beginning of the 11th five-year period, the turnover of young cadres has decreased by a factor of 2.5. And for a long time now the collective of the plant, one third of which is made up of young people, has been successfully fulfilling planned targets in all technical-economic indicators.

Much is being done to establish young people in production in many enterprises of furniture and wood-working, light industry, the Sigma Production Association, the Kaunas Artificial Fiber Plant imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya, the Ekranas Plant in Panevezhis, and many other enterprises.

Unfortunately, in the Vilnius Zhal'giris Machine-Tool Plant, Shyauliy Vayras Plant, and Kedaynyay Chemical Plant imeni 60-letiya SSSR, the turnover of young workers even now is twice as high as the overall plant average.

Much greater attention is required by the lower labor collectives: brigades, farms, sections, laboratories, study groups. It is in this environment above all that the young person is shaped. Here he gets his tempering in labor and passes through a school of collectivism and moral and internationalist education. And so it is very important to ensure that each lower collective has a healthy psychological climate, an atmosphere of business, organization, and discipline, and a creative attitude toward labor.

In the lower labor collectives the mentors of working young people do their beneficial work. In the republic there are almost 43,000 mentors, of whom approximately half are communists. The party sets the task of significantly increasing the role of mentoring in the professional growth and especially the indoctrination of young people. Unfortunately, we have many instances in which the role of mentor is reduced essentially to merely vocational training of young workers. And the active formation of high moral qualities in young men and women is sometimes either forgotten or relegated to a secondary plane. That is why mentors must be not only genuine masters of their business. They must be people who also possess high moral-political qualities, people who are disciplined, can work with young people and appreciate them, and have high authority in the collectives. Party organizations must bring this matter under more careful control. Mentorship for communists should be regarded as an important party commission, for which they are responsible to the party organization as for any other commission.

An important integral part of the party's economic strategy is the implementation of the Food Program.

A mighty production-technical potential has been created in the agriculture of the republic. With each year it becomes stronger and better. The party has advanced to the forefront the task of improving its utilization and boosting output. In order to do this, as was pointed out at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to increase still further the human factor in implementing the Food Program, and create for people the most favorable conditions for labor and life in the countryside. The idea is the social restructuring of the countryside and establishing people in agriculture, especially, of course, young people. The specific tasks which must be resolved for this we established at the 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee in June of last year. Today it is in order to sum up some results of work already done, find the weak places, and plan the immediate measures for the future.

In the last 15 years much work has been done in building the new countryside. During this time, 112,000 families were resettled from farmsteads [khutoryi], and now 65 percent of rural dwellers live in settlements. During this period, more than 150,000 apartments were built in rural settlements, including more than 100,000 single-apartment residential buildings.

All farms have formed central settlements, all of them have schools and stores. Some 91 percent of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have houses of culture, 86 percent have dining halls, and 63 percent have kindergartens and nurseries. In 2,200 central and auxiliary settlements there are paved roads, 66 percent of the apartments in them are supplied with gas, and 40 percent have running water.

The conditions of labor in agricultural production are improving consistently. The cultivation of grain crops is completely mechanized, and integrated mechanization is basically finished for the cultivation and harvesting of feed crops, sugar beets, and flax, and 40 percent finished for potatoes. Thanks to the construction of modern livestock complexes and widespread reconstruction of previously erected enclosures, integrated mechanization of labor in livestock breeding has made a great stride forward. Integrated mechanization has now taken in 76 percent of pig farms and 58 percent of cattle farms, and essentially all poultry plants. Cleanliness, concern, and comfort are being established more and more widely in work places, and the territory around farms is being paved and improved. Many mechanical workshops of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are turning into true repair-mechanical enterprises.

All of this makes it possible to organize more rationally the labor of farmers and livestock breeders, improve the regime of labor and leisure time, and make working in agriculture more attractive. Now even the milkers on most milk farms come to work no earlier than seven in the morning and leave between five and seven in the evening; they have days off and enjoy regular holidays.

The integrated approach to resolving tasks of social restructuring of the countryside and improving conditions of the labor, life, and leisure time of rural laborers has begun to bear tangible fruits. The numbers of the rural population have stabilized and the trend toward a younger population in it

countryside has become clear. In the past two years, the number of young people from 16 to 29 years in rural areas increased by 5.3 percent, and among workers in agricultural production--by 9.7 percent.

The effort to place young people in agricultural production is most successful in places where raykoms, party organizations, and ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies move to the forefront the resolution of social problems and actively involve the Komsomol and young people in this cause, and in places where farms are headed by far-sighted, energetic leaders. In this regard, Panevezhskiy, Pasvalskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Rokishkskiy, Birzhayskiy, Shalchinskii, and certain other rayons are outstanding.

Everyone knows the successes of Sovkhoz imeni XXV s"yezd KPSS in Shilutskiy Rayon. Some 20 years ago, when the director was Comrade Z. Dokshas, the farm was lagging, it did not have enough work hands. Today 60 percent of the workers are people no more than 30 years old. Each young family, and there are 321 such on the farm, is provided with a comfortable apartment of at least two rooms. The kindergarten-nursery has become crowded, expanding to 150 places. The sovkhos has everything necessary to satisfy the consumer, cultural, and other demands of the workers, including a leisure place and a health complex which is under construction.

There are more and more farms which are harmoniously resolving tasks of the social development of collectives and establishing young people in them, and intensifying production. Nevertheless, these problems will remain urgent for the future too. There are unresolved questions, and serious shortcomings are being permitted. The work ahead is great and intensive. Tens of thousands of farmsteads must still be dismantled. Meanwhile, the resettlement from farmsteads has become much too slow recently. Since the beginning of the five-year period, the number of farmsteads has decreased by only 9 percent. Clearly this business should not be forced, but allowing farmsteads to remain which are impeding farming is also out of the question. Efforts in the social restructuring of the countryside, especially the construction of residential areas in settlements, not only must not be slackened but also additional resources and possibilities for expanding this must constantly be sought. We must bear in mind that the problem does not disappear with the liquidation of farmsteads. Taking into account the fact that more and more young families are expressing a desire to live and work in the countryside, living space is needed and will continue to be needed also on farms on whose territory farmsteads no longer exist or will no longer exist in the near future.

We must expand particularly residential construction, but also social-cultural construction, most of all in the rayons and farms which are lagging in this oblast. This lag has been permitted even by some economically strong rayons. This is a consequence mainly of shortcomings in the work of the corresponding rayon party and soviet organs. Errors in planning and distributing financial and material resources are also having an effect.

All of this must be considered now that plans for the 12th five-year period are being put together. Special attention must be focused on the lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In certain rayons funds and material resources for residential

and social-cultural construction are being directed, as before, predominantly into economically strong, leading farms. Meanwhile, weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes are given only the necessary and most essential aid and support. This practice must not be permitted in the future. More active work is required from the republic Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and soviets of RAPO in handling the centralized funds. They should also give more thought to the distribution of budget funds allocated for social-cultural construction in the lagging kolkhozes.

One of the most important factors promoting the placement of young families in rural areas is the presence of children's preschool establishments. An example of a truly party-minded, state concern for this cause was presented by the party organization of Pasvalskiy Rayon. Coming out with the initiative to build a kindergarten-nursery in every farm during the 11th five-year period, the inhabitants of the Rayon, as is well known, have already fulfilled their obligation.

Supporting the initiative of the residents of Pasvalskiy Rayon, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers set the task of erecting preschool establishments in every farm by the end of the five-year period. This task is being resolved successfully in many rayons. But in Ignalinskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kupishskiy, Mazhaykskiy, and especially Vilnyusskiy, Rokishskiy, and Telshyayskiy rayons, this important task has fallen into danger of being stopped. This shows the short-sightedness of the party and soviet leaders in these rayons, which cannot be tolerated.

We must link the further improvement of labor and cultural-consumer conditions for young people in the countryside more closely with the vocational orientation of students in rural schools. This work is in need of substantial activation and improvement. We must constantly strengthen and enrich the ties between farms and rural general-education schools and professional-technical schools. A more energetic, businesslike, and persistent attitude in resolving these tasks should be manifested by party organs, primary party organizations, leaders of farms, the pedagogical collectives of schools and rural professional-technical schools, and especially by Komsomol committees and organizations.

Last year, as is well known, the graduates of Pabyarzhe Secondary School in Vilnius Rayon gave rise to a fine initiative, which was approved and recommended for dissemination by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. Its dissemination was undertaken by the Komsomol. The beginning was quite good. Following the example of the graduates from Pabyarzhe, almost 25 percent of the graduates of the rural schools in the republic expressed their desire to link their destiny to agriculture last year. This year, unfortunately, such intentions were fewer--not quite 20 percent. Of course it would be wrong to place all the blame for this on the Komsomol, but it is also impossible to acquit them entirely. Here we have many shortcomings being permitted by all parties concerned. The issue is not simple, it requires long, patient, and skilled individual work. Formalism and indifference are not to be tolerated here. And absolutely unacceptable are instances of individual leaders of farms not manifesting interest in the job placement of graduates of schools. But there were such instances last year in Varenskiy, Suuodasskiy, Prenayskiy, and certain other rayons. This phenomenon must be decisively defeated by raykoms, party organizations of farms, and Komsomol committees.

The work which has already been done and is continuing in the vocational orientation of rural school-children is only the beginning of the great and painstaking task which still remains to be done. It is also important to further strengthen, in every possible way, the ties of kolkhozes and sovkhoses not only with rural schools but also with professional-technical schools. They must be strengthened so that the vocational orientation work with former school-children is continued in the professional-technical schools. Plans for recruitment into these schools for the past three years have been fulfilled as a whole. But almost half of the graduates, after a short time of work in their assignment, abandon the countryside. Many of them do not go to work where they are assigned at all. Especially unfavorable is the situation in Telshyayskiy, Lazdiyskiy, and Shalchininskiy rayons.

Life has shown that young people are more eager to go into rural professional-technical schools, and then more easily adapt to farming collectives, when the schools are located at a minimal distance from their birth places. For this reason, as is well known, the task has been set to have, as a rule, a rural professional school in each rayon by 1990. This year a new complex of the school in Kelme began operation. Next year four schools should be operating, and in the 12th Five-Year Plan--12 more. At the same time, the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction are already lagging in the fitting out of Vilkiya and Anikshchyay Professional-Technical Schools. The program of construction of rural professional-technical schools must unconditionally be fulfilled, and this effort must be kept under strict control.

With the combined efforts of leaders and party organizations of farms, schools and professional-technical schools, and Komsomol organizations, the work must continue steadily to increase the recruitment of young women into professional-technical schools, especially for livestock breeding specialties. The percentage of young women among those entering rural professional-technical schools in the last four years has doubled, reaching 20 percent. But even this is not enough. This year the plan for their recruitment has been somewhat underfulfilled.

The placement of young people in agriculture is a question of fundamental significance for us. It is a question of the future of our countryside, and the central condition for successful fulfillment of the Food Program. The participation of the Komsomol in this important cause can and must be more subject-oriented. As in every other sphere of life, the Komsomol is here called upon to take on itself an ever heavier burden of our general affairs and concerns.

All of our young people pass through school, where the foundations are laid for their future personality and ability, and the experience for their practical endeavors. Hence the responsibility of the tasks laid out by the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and tasks of school reform, for all those involved in the education and indoctrination of youth.

Cities and rayons of the republic have set about accomplishing school reform in an organized fashion. We must strengthen in every possible way the striving of schools to qualitatively improve labor education and indoctrination of young people. At the same time it is necessary to work more steadily to raise the

effectiveness of the reaching of social discipline and shape communist convictions in the younger generation.

The optional course "Soviet Lithuania in the Family of Fraternal Peoples," introduced several years ago by the initiative of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, has great popularity among the young students. It is very important that improving the teaching of this course is a constant concern of all pedagogical collectives, secondary educational institutions, and Komsomol organizations. Upper classmen and Komsomol members should be more widely and boldly involved in using the materials of this course to conduct political information days and talks among their younger contemporaries in pioneer divisions.

Great attention must also be devoted to mastery of the social sciences in republic VUZes. VUZ party organizations and the Komsomol should more actively undertake the improvement of this effort.

All work with future specialists must be structured so that they thoroughly master theoretical knowledge and also obtain practical experience in administration and working with people, and learn to evaluate the phenomena of social life from class positions.

An important direction in party leadership of the Komsomol is the organization of purposeful ideological-indoctrinational work among young people. Currently the various forms of Komsomol studies take in 75 percent of working young people. Among the propagandists conducting the classes, 94 percent are communists and more than 90 percent have higher education. It is necessary to further improve the study of Marxism-Leninism, history, and the policies of the CPSU, and to raise the level of the world-view of the Komsomol studies. It is worthwhile to make this rule: put the best propagandists into the system of Komsomol political education, and the best lecturers before a young audience.

Our first duty is to form in young people a patriotic pride in our Motherland and wholehearted readiness to defend it. In arming the party and Komsomol organizations of the republic there are many interesting forms and methods of military-patriotic education of young people. Work in this direction must be carried on more actively, laying the primary stress on the quality and effectiveness of the measures carried out.

City and rayon committees of the Komsomol, along with organizations of the Voluntary Society to Assist the USSR Army, Air Force, and Navy, must more actively carry on subject-oriented work to train young men for service in the Soviet Army. It is necessary to obtain a radical change in the field of the military-vocational orientation of young people and propagandizing the job of an officer.

New possibilities for the military-patriotic education of young people are opening up in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. All the work must be structured so that the confirmation of the ideas of Soviet patriotism in the consciousness of young people are always as closely as possible tied with the inculcation of socialist internationalism in their hearts, and the friendship of peoples of the USSR.

Now that the bourgeois propaganda machine is pouring more and more lies and slander on the Soviet way of life, party and Komsomol committees, and the mass information media, must decisively repulse all ideological diversions of the class adversary. It is necessary to shape more persistently in young men and women a precise class position, and inculcate in them political vigilance and intolerance for every manifestation of views foreign to us.

Komsomol organizations should manifest greater activeness in the cause of shaping a scientific-materialistic world-view in young people. Young people are growing up among us who are as a whole free from religious beliefs. But a certain fraction of young people are still under the influence of the clergy, and take part in religious rites. These are disturbing facts, testifying that certain pedagogical collectives and party and Komsomol organizations are still conducting atheistic work inadequately. Certain party committees are also failing to draw the proper conclusions. It is necessary to raise the responsibility of communists and Komsomol members in all places for the state of atheist education of young people, and put an end to carelessness and complacency in this effort. It is necessary to strengthen the individual work with young people who have fallen under the influence of religion, and constantly draw them into active social life. It is also necessary to more actively introduce into the lives and existence of young people our own, Soviet ceremonies.

Adopting an integrated approach in indoctrinational work, it is essential to more actively see to it that the ideological-political and labor tempering of youth is organically combined with moral purity and integrity, and their striving for lofty ideals. And of course, we must intensify the struggle against alcoholism among the young, decisively cut short every violation of socialist law, and constantly improve preventive work.

The Komsomol Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms have taken many decisions on these issues. But their actualization has still not always been supported by active organizational and indoctrinational work, which has not helped the success of the effort.

We are seriously disturbed by the increase of violations of the law among juveniles and young people, including even members of the Komsomol. This situation is intolerable. It is especially important to ensure the unity of actions of party, soviet, Komsomol, and law enforcement organs in this effort, and activize the efforts of labor collectives to eliminate violations of legal and moral norms. Every collective and all party and Komsomol organizations must create an atmosphere of intolerance for every negative phenomenon, and always make a principled party and Komsomol evaluation of those responsible for them.

Life persistently brings forward the need to improve the organization of cultural leisure activities of young people. We must support in every way the striving of young people toward artistic and technical amateur creativity, and familiarity with the best examples of domestic and world culture. But, under cover of amateur associations and clubs, not permit an apolitical attitude, nationalist tendencies, or blind imitation of bourgeois fashion to penetrate the young people's environment.

Much more attention must be devoted to the activities of vocal and instrumental ensembles and discoteques, and specific measures must be implemented to improve their work. Special attention is required to the repertoire of these ensembles and discoteques. It should always be distinguished for its precise ideological direction and high artistic level. Republic Komsomol organizations and the Ministry of Culture must take a very active and direct role in this effort. Komsomol workers should not merely participate in collective forms of young people's leisure, but also be their leaders and organizers, thus ensuring their high ideological and esthetic content.

Serious alarm is aroused by the idleness of a number of establishments of culture. Currently, some of the republic houses of culture are not conducting leisure evenings for young people at all. It cannot be considered acceptable that poor use is being made of the areas of houses of culture, and clubs of enterprises and farms, for these purposes. The republic Ministry of Culture, Komsomol Central Committee, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs must correct this situation without delay.

In the work with young people, more attention should be devoted to involving them in sports activities. Currently, only every third school-child, every fourth university student, and every fifth young person in the work force regularly participates in physical culture and sports. Considering the existing potential for participation in physical culture and sports, these are very modest indicators, and they must be improved.

In the interests of indoctrinating young people, we must also make better use of the potential of the mass information media. Recently there have been obvious shortcomings in the preparation of topical, attractive programs for young people on Republic Television. Certain periodical publications for youth should come out more actively and aggressively on issues of the ideological-political, internationalist, patriotic, and atheist education of young people.

Successful resolution of the tasks facing Komsomol organizations and all young people of the republic today depends more than anything on further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and the style of work of the Komsomol itself. Recently much has been done to intensify party influence on the activities of Komsomol organizations by Leninskiy Raykom in Vilnius, and Birzhayskiy, Ionishkskiy, Rokishkskiy, and several other party raykoms. Questions of the work of the Komsomol are being examined more frequently and in a more interested fashion in plenums and buro sessions of party committees, on days of secretaries of primary party organizations, and meetings of young communists working in the Komsomol. More concrete aid from party workers and primary party organizations is being given to local Komsomol organizations.

But we cannot help observing that in the party leadership of the Komsomol and work with young people there are still many substantial shortcomings. A number of gorkoms and raykoms of the party are clearly devoting inadequate attention to the affairs and concerns of the Komsomol, and are not truly investigating the style and methods of its work. For example, in the past three years, only Sovetskiy Raykom in Vilnius, Panemunskiy Raykom in Kaunas, and Mazheykskiy Raykom made a comprehensive examination in buro sessions of the style of work

of Komsomol raykoms. Questions of the work of primary Komsomol organizations are examined just as rarely, and the implementation of decisions taken is poorly controlled. Secretaries and department heads of certain party raykoms have not been to plenums and buro sessions of the Komsomol, or Komsomol meetings, for years. Our ministers and many leaders of labor collectives, soviet, and trade union organs make infrequent appearances before young audiences. References to how busy they are cannot serve as an excuse here.

In order to have a real impact on young people and bring them along with us, we must thoroughly know and sense the youth environment, and tendencies manifested in it, and penetrate deeply into the social and ideological processes taking place there. To do this it is necessary to associate constantly with young people, go more frequently to places where they work and relax, take an interest in the needs and demands of youth, and react to them in a party-minded and responsible fashion.

The reasons that the effectiveness of the indoctrinational forces of the republic Komsomol is still not high enough lie in the forms and methods of activity of the Komsomol organs. Many gorkoms and raykoms of the Komsomol are restructuring their work too slowly, continuing to operate according to the old patterns, without taking into account the changing conditions and new requirements. In the work of a number of them, we still see signs of formalism, paper-shuffling, ostentation, excessive over-organization, and a passion for large-scale campaigns, and various reviews and rallies. All of this is at the expense of vital organizational and indoctrinational work directly in places where young people work, live, and relax.

Unfortunately, the republic Komsomol Central Committee does not always present the best example in this regard. For the past three years, only every third plenum of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms has been carried out with the participation of workers of the Central Committee. They attend buro sessions of Komsomol committees and Komsomol meetings still more rarely. The republic Komsomol organization still does not make strict enough demands for carrying out the decisions of party organs, higher Komsomol organs, or its own decisions, nor for observing Komsomol discipline and the requirements of the All-Union Komsomol Charter. This alone can explain instances of violations of the Komsomol Charter in admissions to the All-Union Komsomol, the late registration of some Komsomol members for new residence, work, or studies, the enormous debts in payment of Komsomol members' dues, and the lateness in bringing to account Komsomol members who violate Soviet law.

The Komsomol Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms have been called upon to radically improve all organizational-Komsomol work. It is the duty of party organs and primary party organizations to give them effective help in this. But we must not permit the exacting confidence in Komsomol organizations to be supported by excessive regimentation and tutelage. It is necessary to help the Komsomol, but help it without substituting for it; to work with the Komsomol, not for it.

The key question in the cause of improving party leadership of the Komsomol is the selection, indoctrination, and placement of Komsomol cadres. On the whole,

the republic Komsomol organization has put together a good aktiv. (24-21), resolving the tasks facing it. The overwhelming majority of leaders of Komsomol committees are politically mature, capable organizers and authoritative leaders of young people: they have higher education or are in the process of acquiring it.

At the same time, one cannot but give some attention also to the substantial shortcomings in the work with Komsomol cadres. In a number of cities and rayons their turnover is too high. Moreover, this is related in many cases not to promotions to higher work, but to errors in selection for these positions. For example, the duration of work of second secretaries of Komsomol committees is no higher than two years, and in some rayons even one year. All of this is the consequence of poor work by party committees with the reserve of Komsomol leadership cadres. In advancing them, insufficient attention is being given to experience of work in labor collectives directly in production. Is it really be considered acceptable that in many rural Komsomol raykoms there are no specialists in agriculture among the secretaries?

I must say that the party stratum among secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations also can and should be much greater. We have the capacity to set ourselves the goal of seeing to it that in the near future, all labor collectives of Komsomol organizations, as a rule, are headed by young communists. On the other hand, they should also be selected to make up party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations. In the future, we should consider these efforts key factors in party influence on Komsomol organizations.

Our party invariably regards the Komsomol as the forge of the cadre reserve in all areas of communist construction. "The problems of selection, and also advancement of Komsomol cadres to soviet, economic, and, of course, party work," emphasized Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, "should constantly be at the center of attention of party committees." We must more boldly advance young specialists who have given a good account of themselves in practical work, making them leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Reports and elections are now going on in the Komsomol. It is necessary to make the most of this important campaign for further organizational-political strengthening of each Komsomol organization. Members of the party Central Committee, gorkoms, and raykoms, and leaders of soviet, trade union, and economic organs should participate in the reports-elections meetings of Komsomol groups and primary organizations, and in the work of conferences.

Improving the activities of the Komsomol and all indoctrinational work with young people is a task of the entire party. It should not and cannot be resolved only by individual workers of party committees. This is a cause for every communist, no matter what section he works in.

Let me assure the Central Committee of the party, its Politburo, and CPSU (USSR) Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade K.U. Chernenko that the communists of the republic will do everything necessary to increase still further the role and activity of the young people of Soviet Lithuania in communist construction, and inculcate in the hearts of young men and women selfless devotion to the cause of the party and the Soviet Motherland.

REGIONAL

NABIYEV DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF TAJIKISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 Aug 84 p 1-2

[Report by Tajik CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade R. N. Nabiyeu at the 18th Plenum of the Tajik CP Central Committee: "Confirming the Leninist Style of Leadership"]

[Text] Comrades!

An issue of special importance is under the scrutiny of the Tajik CP Central Committee Plenum. It is the further improvement, even constant improvement, taking into account growing needs, of the style and methods of work, strengthening party leadership, and on this basis successfully resolving the responsible economic-political tasks facing the republic.

The growth in scale and complexity of tasks of perfecting developed socialism, and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and the international situation demand a high organization, precision, and coordination in work. Special importance pertains to the necessity for further strengthening discipline and procedure, and raising the responsibility of cadres for their assigned job.

All this, naturally, makes greater demands on the level of work of all links of the party. Recently, as is well known, a number of measures have been implemented which are directed at further strengthening the party's management of economic and social life.

A special place among these belongs to the CPSU Central Committee decree "The work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to perfect the style and methods of activity of party organizations in light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

The general positions on expanding the role of the party in building the economy and culture were laid out in speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February and April 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in meetings with voters and workers of the Moscow metallurgy plant "Serp i Molot."

These all-party documents, and directions of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary set forth a concrete program for affirming the Leninist style of work in all spheres of leadership and administration.

Understanding all the importance and complexity of this great cause, many members of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms participated in the preparation of the plenum, along with responsible party workers, and an extensive party, soviet, and economic aktiv.

There was a broad exchange of opinions in the Tajik CP Central Committee on these questions. They were discussed in meetings of primary party organizations and plenums of gorkoms and raykoms. Our plenum will be a sort of continuation of work already being carried out.

Now, as preparations are underway for the regular 26th CPSU Congress and new editing of the CPSU Program is being done, deep analysis of the style and methods of our activities and a determination of specific ways to further improve organizational and political work in resolving the tasks ahead have great significance.

We have an outstanding model of a creative, theoretically regulated and politically considered approach to managing the life of the party and all of Soviet society, as well as a truly Leninist style of work in the multi-faceted activity of the Communist Party, the Central Committee, and its Politburo.

The CPSU Central Committee is an example of the ability to determine what is central and basic in work, and find the correct ways and most effective methods and means for achieving planned goals. In a business-like and creative atmosphere, in a spirit of true collectivism, the CPSU Central Committee is resolving in a comprehensive and timely fashion the fundamental social-political tasks of the life of the party and the entire country, and pressing international problems.

In our experience, we see the party's vast concern for our republic, the development of its economy, science, and culture, and the welfare of the working people. A specific expression of this is the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's approval of propositions worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers and Tajik CP Central Committee for the further development of the municipal economy of Dushanbe from 1984-1990. This broad program for resolving many problems of the rapidly growing capital is already being realized.

This year Dushanbe was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. This is a very high evaluation of the services rendered by the city, and the entire republic, to the Motherland.

The working people of Tajikistan, like all Soviet people, express to our Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet

Presidium Chairman Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally their most heartfelt thanks for fatherly concern for the people's well-being. (Applause.)

The party organization and communists of the republic rely constantly on the rich experience of the party. Working under the direct guidance of the CPSU Central Committee, we are learning from it the art of party work and the Leninist style.

Recently, plenums of the Tajik CP Central Committee examined the work of the Leninabad Obkom and the Dushanbe city party organization. Following the example of Pendzhikent and Tursunzade gorkoms and Kolkhozabadskiy and Garmskiy raykoms, a number of ministries and departments of the republic have made a comprehensive analysis of the work of party committees and primary party organizations to further improve the style and methods of their activities, and strengthen party and state discipline. Planned measures are being realized. All of this is bringing results.

Many interesting things might be drawn from the practice of work of republic party organizations. The style of a number of gorkoms and raykoms is becoming more business-like all the time. The number of meetings and of questions examined in the buros has been reduced markedly. But the most pressing, vitally important questions are being selected, and the quality of their preparation has improved.

The role of primary party organizations is increasing steadily, as is the responsibility of communists and party, soviet, and economic cadres for the development of the economy and culture and the resolution of social problems, and the deployment of party forces is improving.

Nevertheless, it must be mentioned today that certain party committees, particularly those of Kulyab city and Kuybyshevskiy, Parkharskiy, Komсомolabadskiy, Ishkashimskiy, Ganchinskiy, and Ayninskiy rayons, and others, are still moving too slowly in re-organizing the style and methods of their activities. In their work, just as before, an administrative-economic approach to resolving tasks predominates. Much time and effort is spent on the compilation of every sort of document and the conducting of a multitude of meetings to the detriment of concrete work in labor collectives.

These examples could also be applied to other rayons. Some leaders simply cannot conceive of activity without meetings and conferences. On acquaintance with the weekly work plans of the secretaries of Kulyab Gorkom, for example, it became clear that they called for, literally, daily conducting of such measures. Under this state of affairs, what can you say about local organizational work? It is necessary to reject this sort of practice decisively and without delay.

All of our cadres should more deeply study and assimilate the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to perfect the style and methods of activity of party organizations in light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," and other decisions on these important questions, and be strictly guided by them.

Speaking of the importance of constantly improving the style, form, and methods of work, I think it is appropriate to remind you once more of Lenin's instructions concerning what forms the working mechanism, the basis, and the very essence of party leadership.

Above all, it means the selection, placing, and education of cadres, criticism and self-criticism, cooperation in working out decisions, and personal responsibility for carrying them out. It is organizing effective control and checking of how things are done, and strengthening ties with the masses while relying constantly on primary party organizations. It means strengthening and purifying the party ranks. Let us take a more specific look at how these things stand with us.

All of you know that cadres, their placement and education, are both the content and the constant method of the party's work. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin said: "To study people, to find capable workers. This is the essence..." (V. I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, vol 35, p 462.) And we are true to Il'ich's injunctions.

In recent years, the republic has significantly improved the qualitative make-up of party and soviet cadres.

All secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and chairmen of ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of peoples' deputies have higher education, and more than half have had party political education. More than 71 percent of them are specialists in the economy.

The composition of trade union and Komsomol organs has improved. Much has been done to strengthen leadership cadres in sectors of the economy. Party organizations are focusing on questions of training women's cadres and advancing them into leadership work in the party, government, and social and economic work.

In addition the tasks facing the republic require further perfection of cadre work, and most of all systematic attention to questions of indoctrinating cadres. Today it is necessary to state definitely that we are doing seriously inadequate work in this area.

What we are talking about are the shortcomings in the selection and indoctrination of cadres. Some of our cadres are still coping poorly with the job entrusted to them; they are working with old, outdated methods. Some of them have not managed to fulfill state plans for years.

On the farms of Nauskiy Rayon, for example, the demands made on managers and specialists are inadequate. A permissive attitude is manifested toward cadres which permit violations and abuses. Certain farms in the rayon, in particular Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Ukraina, and Kolkhoz 40 let Okt'yabr'ya, have for the last three years systematically failed to meet plan targets for purchases of important agricultural products, including cotton, fruit, meat, and milk. And this is only a small sample of the rayon's problems.

These complaints could also be made about certain other rayons. From year to year, many of our farms fail to fulfill purchase plans of various types of agricultural products, while they are fulfilled in the republic as a whole. It is necessary to turn to the level of management for the reasons for this situation.

We must not be reconciled with workers who mess up the job and conduct themselves improperly. It is necessary to see that management is made up of people who are politically mature, competent, able to look ahead and work with a high sense of responsibility. We have these people, and they must be advanced more boldly. At the same time, some party committees and economic organs prefer for some reason to shift around endlessly from one post to another incapable leaders who have compromised themselves.

The lack of the necessary exactingness and demands placed on cadres, as a rule, gives rise to disorder and poor management, creating fertile soil for abuses. In such an atmosphere, some workers easily start on the path of violations of party discipline, and display indiscretion. Last year, for example, in the collecting center of Sovkhoz imeni Il'ich in Kurbyshevskiy Rayon, there was a serious breakdown of the machinery for taking in and storing raw cotton. As a result, 1,500 tons of cotton got too hot, and 626 tons were turned into a lower grade. In Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, in the same rayon, there was a sale to the government of undergrown, unfattened livestock.

In looking at the work with cadres, I would especially like to mention the reserve for advancement. This important effort is not being conducted at the necessary level everywhere. In some places they have compiled lists and thus set their minds at ease. It is no accident that in Dushanbe Gorkom, for example, vacant posts are being filled from the reserve only halfway. The same is true of Leninabad Oblast. The reserve of cadres should be a constant concern, promising comrades should be actively drawn into responsible work and their organizational abilities and business and political qualities studied. The presence of an effective, adequately prepared reserve is an important matter. It will enable us to resolve many questions, avoid haste and hurriedness in advancing cadres, and improve indoctrinational work with people on whom we hope to rely.

I would like to emphasize the strength of the good example of leadership cadres. From their example people learn industriousness, faithfulness to the party's ideals, modesty and integrity, a high civic, patriotic, and internationalist duty, ability to work with people, and intolerance for those who hinder progress.

The Leninist style, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko aptly remarked, is most of all the style of work of the communists--people for whom the party's cause is their life's work, people who give to party work all the best with which nature has endowed mankind--mind, heart, and talent. Let these penetrating words, which come straight from the heart, serve all of us and every communist in the republic as a trusty compass in life and in laboring for the good of the Fatherland.

Perfecting the style of work is organically related to constantly developing democracy inside the party, raising the initiative of communists, and increasing their activeness in working out and implementing decisions. An important role in this effort belongs to party meetings, bureau sessions, and plenums of party committees. The collective intellect makes it possible to find more rational resolutions of every issue. On the whole we are carrying out these measures according to plan, in a businesslike fashion, and within the established periods of time.

But some party committees, in particular Kommunisticheskiy, Dangarina, Nurek, and others, occasionally fail to think out adequately their approach to preparing for and conducting plenums of the committee and meetings of the party aktiv, which diminishes their mobilizing and guiding role. The electoral aktiv is not sufficiently involved in this effort. Reports frequently are superficial, and speeches usually have a self-reporting form.

In Kurgan-Trube and Leninabad obkoms, and Oktyabr'skiy and Leninskiy raykoms, bureau sessions are frequently overloaded and certain important questions are not discussed appropriately. This, clearly, has an effect on shortcomings in planning work.

Many party committees, as before, are examining a number of current economic questions and involving themselves in creating various staffs, commissions, and soviets. Most of these duplicate the activity of soviet and economic organs, and mass social organizations. In Komsemlabadskiy Rayon, for example, dozens of commissions and staffs have been formed, including ones for feeds, wintering livestock, and developing plant and animal raising. Sometimes the commissions are headed by workers who do not have any direct connection with the sector. Here it is clearly best to proceed from reasonable necessity.

At the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko differentiated the functions of party committees and state and economic organs by means of the major question of political significance. The practice of substituting economic leaders is diminishing.

the fire of cadres. Moreover, it conceals within itself the danger of weakening the role of the party committee as the organ of political leadership. This is the main purpose of the CPSU Central Committee, and all of us must be guided by it.

Also deserving serious attention is the important question of criticism and self-criticism. The practice proves convincingly that wherever criticism is taken seriously and skillfully put to use, a healthy, businesslike atmosphere is maintained, and the fighting efficiency of party organizations is increased. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere.

Some leaders are critical in their words, but in their actions there is little which undertakes to develop it. It is no accident that plenums and meetings sometimes clearly fail to make an exacting, self-critical analysis of the state of affairs. We also find instances of an unhealthy attitude toward criticism and attempts to suppress it, which is completely intolerable. I must mention that party committees have accumulated work experience with the critical observations and suggestions of communists. Nevertheless, in some party organizations, the very same shortcomings have been talked over sometimes for years. And practical measures to eliminate them are not being taken. This attitude lowers the effectiveness of critical speeches.

It is impermissible for party committees to examine personal matters, let alone primary party organizations. Each worker, regardless of his position, is responsible for his own affairs and actions before the party organization and collective where he works.

It is particularly important to dwell on the need to strengthen control and checking of how things are done in light of the party's requirements. This is still a bottleneck in our work. Frankly, many shortcomings in economic activities and other problems are largely caused by this. I can point to many instances where good, effective decrees were passed, but were not carried out, or not carried out completely. Despite this, after the time period runs out, they are taken out of effect. This frequently leads to the passing of second resolutions on the very same questions.

For example, a frankly formalistic, irresponsible attitude is taken in some places toward fulfilling the decisions of higher organs. The republic Ministry of Communal Farming was instructed to take specific and immediate measures to establish order in the construction and repair of residential housing, observe the established order in determining citizens to receive living space and its distribution, but the state of affairs is being improved too slowly. The plan of capital repairs of residential assets of local soviets is being fulfilled by ministry subdepartments by only 62-79 percent every year. At the same time, funds continue to be allocated for the repair of residential housing. As a minister, Comrade R. Kurbanov, you must not put up with this.

I must mention that in reinforcing control and checking, little use is still being made of the right to control the activity of administration and the work of the apparatus. In primary party organizations more than 3300 commissions have been created. But not all of them are working actively.

Republic and oblast control organs also frequently reduce control to mere registration of the measures carried out and inquiries about local data. Frequently many duplicate checks are done on the very same rayons and collectives. And this is in the presence of coordination commissions under the republic Committee of Peoples Control and in the oblasts. It is necessary to introduce order in these issues as well.

Organizing effective control and increasing discipline in the way things are executed is a very important business. Control should be systematic, exacting, deep, and comprehensive. It should be implemented from top to bottom in all directions and be maximally effective. To do this we need a precisely adjusted system which takes into account the interactions of all control organs. I mean party, state, administrative, and people's control.

The heart of the Leninist style is comprehensive strengthening of communication with the masses. Listening to the word which comes from the working environment, from the front line of the building of socialism, and holding council with the people of labor--even today, as was emphasized at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this should be the foremost obligation and deep internal demand of every communist leader. In this cause we must use all forms of work which have proved worthwhile. And there are many of them. One of the most important channels of communication with the people and an effective method of combatting various shortcomings is the work with letters and oral communications of the working people. Republic party organizations have improved the situation in this important effort. As a result of the work being done, the nature of the correspondence received has changed. There has been an increase in the number of letters which pose questions of great social significance. At one time, from Gissarskiy Rayon there was an especially great flow of complaints and appeals giving notice of all sorts of shortcomings and violations. Deep study of them helped the Central Committee to understand the affairs of the rayon, measures were taken to improve leadership, and practical help in the resolution of a number of issues was given. The results can already be seen. The state of affairs in the rayon has improved, and the number of letters and complaints has dropped off sharply. Other positive examples could also be cited. But there is still much to be done in this direction.

The Tajik CP Central Committee has more than once received communications about various abuses and violations of established order in the sale of light motor vehicles and squandering of land assets in Dzhirgatal'skiy Rayon. A check revealed that not only did the rayispolkom not react

to these signals from the working people, but, on the contrary, its chairman, Comrade S. Berdyev, while enjoying a service position, permitted violations on these matters. The Buro of the Central Committee evaluated these facts in a principled fashion. Berdyev was strictly punished and relieved of his position.

Speaking of the style of our work, I would like to turn your attention particularly to the lower party links.

It is no accident that in his speech before the workers of the Serp i Molot Plant in Moscow Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized the necessity of transferring the center of party-political work to the primary party organization. This is where the outcome of every matter is decided and the party's important social-economic and social-political plans are implemented. In the Tajik Communist Party, the Central Committee, obkoms, and many gorkoms and raykoms are manifesting unwavering concern for strengthening and increasing the fighting efficiency of primary party organizations.

In order to do this, the matter has been subjected to specialized examination in a plenum of the Tajik CP Central Committee. Last time, the Central Committee analyzed the activities of party organizations of a number of major industrial enterprises and construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the Tajik Academy of Sciences, Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs, and republic prosecutor's office. Similar work is being done by local party committees. All of this is having its effect. Most primary party organizations are successfully fulfilling their role as fighting guards of the party's policy and organizers of the masses. But this cannot yet be said about all lower party collectives. There are party organizations which are having a weak influence on the state of affairs and not fully providing for the carrying out of the tasks which face labor collectives. For these purposes, insufficient use is being made of party meetings and the right of control established by the CPSU Charter.

It is well known that the fighting efficiency of a party organization is determined above all by its membership, by the activity level of the communists. These issues should constantly be at the center of attention. And I must say that on the whole, work by the republic party organization to regulate the growth of party ranks and bring new reinforcements into the party is being done in accordance with the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, certain party organizations do not always manifest the needed exactingness in this regard.

Local study has shown that in a number of primary party organizations in Tursunzadevskiy, Isfarinskiy, Gissarskiy, Vakhshskiy, Leninskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy, Rushanskiy, and other rayons, party meetings are sometimes held without the proper preparation. The communists' discussion does not always bring out the urgent and topical issues of the day.

Sometimes extreme disorganization of the meetings is permitted. Shortcomings are discussed in passing, unconvincingly. Criticism is directed mainly at rank-and-file communists and cadres of the middle link. The decisions taken are often general, non-specific. The usefulness of these meetings, obviously, is not great.

The activity of primary party organizations is complex and multi-faceted, and they need constant help in the work. Party gorkoms and raykoms, which are closest of all to these basic party links, have been instructed to concentrate the strength of the apparatus and aktiv on deep study and practical organization of local affairs. We must see that workers of party committees, above all a staff of instructors, are in primary party organizations and labor collectives more often, and that they are at the very heart, so to speak, of labor and social life.

In the republic there are thousands of labor collectives, and each of them has great potential in patriotic, ideological-political, moral, and internationalist indoctrination of people. This potential must be skillfully used. We will have achieved this when we can truthfully say that we are moving forward at a quickened pace in all areas of the building of communism.

A subject of special and constant concern of party committees should be the improvement of the style and methods of activity of state and social organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as is well known, last year passed a number of additional measures directed at improving the work in soviets and further expanding their rights and capacities. This obliges us to focus greater attention on their activities.

Recently, at the 17th Plenum of the Tajik CP Central Committee, we made a thorough examination of the tasks of soviets, proceeding from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech made there by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. This issue was also discussed at plenums of party committees and sessions of soviets. In a pointed and principled fashion, they exposed shortcomings and determined ways to eliminate them. Now it is important to achieve constant control over the decisions made and see that they are carried out. There are still local soviets which work according to the old style, without taking into account the demands of the times. This is reflected, in particular, by the continuing attempts to shift the assigned work onto the shoulders of party organs and various staffs and commissions, as well as instances of a formalistic attitude toward implementing decisions, and an inability to fully activate the endeavors of the elected soviet aktiv and deputies in the struggle against shortcomings in the work of enterprises, establishments, and in public service. Here the success of the effort largely depends on how effectively and purposefully this work is directed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers.

The style and methods of work of trade unions are in need of further improvement, especially in questions of putting into practice the Labor Collective Code, organizing socialist competition, developing the brigade form of labor and incentives for it, improving production and living conditions for working people, and selecting and indoctrinating cadres. Trade union organizations must not only look at shortcomings and omissions, but also energetically throw themselves into the struggle to impose order in production, and increase the level of labor discipline and high organization. And this, as the party tells us, is no short-term campaign, the more so as there are still many omissions and unutilized reserves.

The Komsomol has been instructed to resolve great and responsible tasks. In the republic, our fine, worthy successors are growing up, showing by their actions their loyalty to the ideas of the party. But there are also negative phenomena among the young. This too is a consequence of our overall work shortcomings. It is perfectly clear that in this regard, more serious help is required on the part of party organizations. As for how this should be done, we are given precise directions in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On further improving party guidance of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist indoctrination of young people." Discussion of this party-wide document is going on everywhere in plenums of party committees and primary party and Komsomol organizations. The task consists of this: while avoiding petty tutelage, to help Komsomol committees choose basic directions and the most effective forms of work, avoid ostentation and scandals, formalism, and trite motions, and improve the selection and placement of cadres. It is necessary to seriously boost the demands made on communists working in the Komsomol.

Our party has always attached special significance to ideological work and will continue to do so. The question of how to conduct it, and what its "technology" should be, as K. U. Chernenko figuratively put it, is very well addressed in the materials of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

What, in particular, should attention be focused on? Above all, propaganda is not consistent and business-like enough. Considerable time is wasted in developing a multitude of plans and measures which are not always realized. Much effort is spent in compiling all sorts of reports, information, and data, which distracts the party apparatus and primary party organizations from concrete work with people. This red-tape style, emphasized the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, must be rejected, and as soon as possible.

Along with this, attention has been focused on in-depth study of the moods, interests, and needs of the masses, and social opinion. The significance of improving the actual forms and methods of work with people has been emphasized, as well as improving the participation of leadership cadres in this, and the ability to talk to people openly and frankly, without avoiding tough questions.

We had a detailed, business-like discussion of all this when going over the results of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is now time to talk of how to implement the tasks posed by the party. The republic is doing a great deal in this direction. Ideological work has become more specific and business-like. It is more closely linked with the resolution of economic and political tasks. The questions of the masses are being given more complete consideration. A broad party aktiv is being drawn into participation in ideological work, along with most economic leaders and specialists. Broader use is being made of proven forms of work such as unified political days, "round table" meetings, and so forth. The system of Marxist-Leninist education is being improved.

Nevertheless, in the ideological provisioning of plans and socialist obligations, and in ideological-indoctrinational work as a whole, there is still a certain formalism and ostentation, and a sporadic pattern of work. Its forms and methods have not undergone fundamental change. All these and many other gaps, naturally, have an effect on the effectiveness and results of the work being done.

It is necessary to emphasize once more that the way we organize and carry out work, I mean the style and methods, will largely determine the success of the ideological provisioning for all economic-political tasks, and above all the communist indoctrination of the working people.

We must keep this in mind, because certain party committees and their ideological departments as well are still unable to finally renounce the jury style. Live work with people is frequently replaced with meetings and conferences. In the enthusiasm for mass measures, the proper significance is sometimes not attached to their quality, effectiveness, and differentiated approach to various strata of the population.

As noted before, one effective form of strengthening communication between the party and the masses is the political day. But in Komsomolabadskiy, Dangarinskiy, Ayninskiy, and other rayons, they are underrated. Many management workers there have withdrawn from this effort.

The sporadic approach frequently characterizes the work style of facilities of mass information and propaganda. They frequently have insufficient ability to display and propagandize achievements in a lively and intelligible fashion, disseminate the advanced experience of labor collectives, get people interested, and help them to broadly spread their experience in practice. They sometimes put up with instances of obvious ignored problems in critical speeches. This is also a common fault of party organizations. Some party committees are not directing their activity in the necessary fashion.

It is important to emphasize that increasing the effectiveness of ideological work, especially under conditions of the extreme exacerbation of the international situation and the ideological struggle in the world arena, requires a ceaseless, creative search for new forms and methods of it, and improvement of the style. It should be distinguished by its scientific nature, business-like attitude, specificity, aggressiveness, and very close connection with life and with resolving economic and political tasks. All party committees should manifest constant concern for this.

I must especially mention the necessity for further improvement of the style and work methods of the party apparatus. This issue, emphasized Comrade K. U. Chernenko, appearing before the workers of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, is among the most important issues of today. Improving the style and methods of work in accordance with the party apparatus means thoroughly knowing and exactly and deeply analyzing the activities of lower party links, giving them formulations of their job, precisely determining the basic tasks, and helping to resolve them by means of organizational and political work. A worker of the party apparatus is above all a political organizer. The evaluation of his work and his political maturity should be determined by the way he implements in practice the policies of the party, brings its decisions to life, and presents an example in fulfilling social duty.

The Tajik CP Central Committee passed a number of measures to reinforce the party apparatus with experienced cadres; as a result, their qualitative make-up improved. Among them are many well-trained, politically mature, capable organizers from a number of specialties who have experience of party work. This work should go on continuously at all levels.

Improving the style of party leadership means simultaneously increasing the role of members of elected party organs. And they number more than 30,000 people in the republic. This, to put it bluntly, is an enormous force, and it should be operating actively. Each of them must be guided by Comrade K. U. Chernenko's admonishment that election to the party committee should be regarded as a sort of credit of trust given by the party members to their comrades, and this trust should be borne out by selfless labor.

The style of work of the republic Council of Ministers apparatus requires further **improvement**. The Council of Ministers and leaders of ministries and departments should resolve to see that their activities fully correspond to the new high requirements and formulations of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The attention of the entire administrative apparatus should be concentrated on increasing the effectiveness and level of management, more fully using the existing production and scientific-technical potential, material, labor, and financial resources, and on fulfilling state plans and socialist obligations.

I must say that in resolving urgent problems of developing the economy, strengthening plan discipline, and implementing comprehensive programs, the role of the republic Gosplan is still inadequate. Plans in a number of ministries and departments give no incentives for seeking out reserves for achieving higher results.

Also worthy of attention is the fact that from year to year many of our farms fail to fulfill the plans for purchases of agricultural products, although they are overfulfilled in the republic as a whole. We are constantly discussing this. But the commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers to investigate questions of the agro-industrial complex, Gosplan, and their organs finds no reasons for this abnormal state of affairs, and makes no recommendations.

In examining questions of improving the style of all our work and setting tasks to further raise the level of party leadership, it must be emphasized that the main criterion and basic indicator should be above all the final results of our management, development of the economy, and enhancement of the people's lifestyle.

I must mention that the party organizations and all of our cadres are doing great work in mobilizing the working people to carry out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and increasing the republic's contribution in resolving nationwide tasks. And this is having well known positive results. According to most of the basic indicators, fulfillment of the tasks of the five-year plan is assured. In the last three years the national income increased 7.9 percent. In the last three and a half years the volume of production rose 11.9 percent. Above-plan industrial products worth more than 300 million rubles were produced.

Three years' worth of plans for sales to the state of basic types of products of plant and livestock breeding have been fulfilled. We have overfulfilled the half-year targets for sales to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and socialist obligations for silkworms. The scale of capital construction is growing. On the whole, enterprises of motor transport, communication, and trade are coping with plans, and the volume of sales of consumer services has increased.

The social program is being implemented successfully. Payments and rebates [1'goty] to the population from funds for social consumption increased 16 percent during the years of the five-year plan. Working people received about two million square meters of residential housing and construction began on new schools, hospitals, children's pre-school establishments, and cultural-consumer projects.

Much has been done. But the party teaches us to take an exacting and self-critical approach toward evaluating what has been achieved, the more so as there are still many shortcomings and unresolved problems in our work.

The republic is still not making full use of the powerful production and scientific-technical potential. In social production, intensifying factors are still operating weakly. Plans and targets for adopting new technology are not being fulfilled. Disruptions of the terms of contract obligations are permitted. Losses of work time are still substantial.

The reasons for this should be sought in the shortcomings in style and methods of leadership of the economy. In the wavering of attention in a number of instances to issues of strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline. In the under-valuation of control over how things are carried out and the lowered demands on cadres.

It is well known what significance the party attaches to increasing the output of goods for the people, improving their quality, and expanding the selection. But the republic is not fulfilling targets for the production of goods such as sewing and stocking-sock articles, footwear, china, earthenware, and enamel dishes, furniture, gardening equipment, and so forth. A number of our ministries are involved in producing this output, but the main supplier is the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Sh. Kalandarov). This ministry, clearly, should better understand the work of subordinate enterprises and the weak aspects of their work, and give more help to local areas.

There are also claims against other ministries and departments. For example, we have many problems in transport work, especially passenger transport. And problems here too are most often connected with a lack of the necessary discipline, order, and organization. But the Ministry of Automotive Transport (Comrade N. Kh. Yakubov) is not taking the proper measures.

The situation in capital construction remains difficult. Plans of seven months for the introduction of fixed capital and construction commodity output have not been entirely fulfilled. There is cause for alarm in the progress of fulfilling targets for opening up residential housing, schools, professional and trade schools, and health care projects. Construction ministries and departments (comrades E. N. Mikirtychev, V. D. Ablogin, V. I. Medvedev, and S. N. Niyazov), their boards of directors, and party organizations have not drawn the proper conclusions from the criticism at the 11th Plenum of the Tajik CP Central Committee. The times, as well as the growing scale of construction, demand resolute improvement of the style of work of these ministries. The Central Committee hopes that these leaders will turn from promises and assurances to action, and correct the situation.

There are many questions which we must resolve more persistently in agriculture. A number of farms and even individual rayons are operating at a level far from full capacity. For three years of the five-year period the lagging farms have under-produced a great deal of grain, raw cotton, vegetables, and livestock products. Serious uneasiness is evoked by the inadequate attention to questions of intensifying production.

Certain farms are not manifesting true concern for raising the yield per irrigated hectare. There are many shortcomings in livestock breeding. In particular, we are making poor use of livestock breeding complexes. The number of livestock and their productivity are growing too slowly. There are also problems which must be resolved in other sectors of agricultural production.

These and many other questions of the development of agriculture cannot help but disturb party, soviet, and, most of all, agricultural organs. The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade A. I. Babayev), Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade A. K. Anvarov), the commission of the republic Council of Ministers to investigate issues of the agro-industrial complex (Comrade A. N. Maksumov), and local agro-industrial associations must restructure their work in managing the sector. They must turn to specific organization of effort and raise the responsibility of both their own apparatus and all local cadres for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

Serious improvement and constant bettering is also needed in the style of work of sectors in the sphere of consumer service and ministries and departments involved with these matters. This means especially the work of the ministries of trade (Comrade O. K. Katayev), consumer service (Comrade A. T. Kasymova), health (Comrade I. A. Sazhenin), and the Tajik Consumers' Union (Comrade A. G. Gazibekov). The shortcomings and gaps here, if one is talking about the style and methods of leadership and administration, are essentially the same as in other ministries. But the shortcomings in the activities of organizations subordinate to them are even much worse. They are well known; all of us have to deal with them constantly in everyday life. And you can't help the matter by conferences, orders, and endless writing. It is necessary to be infused with a party-minded sense of high responsibility and, so to speak, roll up your sleeves and get down to business.

Now, as the entire party is preparing for its next congress, and we are approaching the 60th anniversary of the republic and the Tajik Communist Party, we must especially be concerned with improving affairs in all directions. The work ahead is great, and time does not wait. There are, effectively, four months left before the end of the year. So we must bring into action literally all reserves, in order to make up for the omissions and ensure fulfillment of all planned targets and socialist obligations.

This year is not only our jubilee, but also a decisive year for the five-year period as a whole. The tasks have been set for all sectors and are well known. Now it is necessary to get down to concrete business and work with redoubled energy, with no laggards. This applies to all our cadres, labor collectives, and above all builders.

I would like to particularly emphasize the responsibility of the tasks facing rural laborers. The cotton harvest has essentially started. Tending of the sowings and collecting of the harvest are continuing simultaneously. These tasks must be conducted at the highest level.

This year the cotton growers of Tajikistan are under obligation to give the Motherland at least 910 tons of raw cotton, including 330,000 tons of fine-fiber grade. This is our common internationalist, patriotic duty, and we must do all possible to fulfill it honorably.

Much remains to be done also in other sectors of agriculture, in order to increase our contribution to resolving the Food Program.

There are also many other matters which should be kept in view. These are reports and elections in party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and elections in local soviets of people's deputies and the republic Supreme Soviet. Soon the new academic year will begin in the system of party instruction and economic education. It is important that the preparation for this and the way we see it through also actively promote the improvement of all our economic and political activity.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once more that now we all must work, as V. I. Lenin said, "indefatigably to create discipline and self-discipline and to strengthen in all places organization, order, efficiency..." (V. I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, vol 36, p 80.) It is this which is the main pledge for further successful work.

Allow me to assure the Central Committee of our Leninist party and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that the communists of Tajikistan will do all that is necessary to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the requirements and formulations of the CPSU Central Committee for improving the style and methods of work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and economic organs, and on this basis will achieve new successes in the social-economic and cultural development of the republic.

(Applause).

12255
CSO: 1830/12

REGIONAL

NABIYEV PARTICIPATES IN IRRIGATION WORK SESSION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Sep 84 p 1

[TadzhikIA report, Sebiston, 28 September: "Accelerating the Rate of Opening the Dangara"]

[Text] The issue of measures to accelerate the rate of construction of the irrigation tunnel and the irrigation and opening up of lands of the Dangara Steppe was discussed at a conference held here. Some participants were representatives of construction and design organizations taking part in building an important directive site, as well as party, soviet, and Komsomol workers.

Information reports were given by V. Ye. Kuznetsov, head of the Dangara Specialized Administration of the All-Union Gidrospetsstroy Association, and I. Ye. Kim, head of the Tajik Main Administration of Water Resources.

It was noted that successful opening of the Dangara Steppe, as called for by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, largely depends on rapid completion of the irrigation tunnel now under construction here, which will eventually lead to the development of the republic's production forces. When it goes into operation, about 80,000 hectares of arid lands will be opened up. Water from the manmade Nurek Sea will turn this land into a green oasis. New sovkhozes and settlements with all the conveniences are appearing. So the working people of the oblast are impatiently waiting for the day when the water from the Vakhsh rushes into the dry Dangara.

The collective of tunnel builders, broadly expanding socialist competition for accelerated jobs and steadfastly overcoming the difficulties, is boldly using advanced forms and methods of rock drilling in laying the tunnel through the mountain ridge. In outfitting irrigation installations, the vertical method of driving shafts of the main tunnel proved worthwhile. The builders are using gliding lining, constructions of detachable ferroconcrete tubing, and new rock drilling technology. Now 11,027 meters of the tunnel's total length of 13,813 meters have been laid down.

But, as emphasized at the conference, the tunnel-driving rates could be higher. For a number of reasons targets for driving both the main tunnel and the small-section by-pass tunnel are regularly not being fulfilled. There is a shortage of cadres, especially qualified tunnel-drivers. There are interruptions in the material-technical provisioning of the site, especially cement and inert

materials, which is holding back the rate of work in driving the tunnel. One of the reasons for the lag is the imprecise coordination of work among the Dangara Gidrospeksstroy Construction Administration, Tajik Main Administration of Water Resources Construction, and the republic ministries of motor transport and industrial construction materials.

Some important tasks in opening up the Dangara Steppe, observed participants in the conference, are preparing the branching irrigation network and accelerating the rates of constructing the small-section by-pass tunnel. Subdivisions of the Tajik Main Administration of Water Resources Construction are carrying out a great volume of work in this area. Tens of millions of rubles of capital outlays have been allocated for these goals. The first thing planned is to irrigate 10,200 hectares of land, of which 9000 will be set aside for a cotton plant. Plans call for organizing two specialized cotton-raising sovkhozes on the newly set aside for sowing feed crops.

Participants in the conference spoke of the need for more precise coordination of the work of subcontracting organizations involved in constructing projects in the Dangara Steppe. Side by side with the resolution of production tasks, timely construction of projects for social-consumer use must be ensured. It is necessary to improve the supplying of vegetables, fruit, and necessities to workers opening up the virgin lands.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations on the sites are called upon to raise the effectiveness of socialist competition, improve the principles of moral and material incentives to leading workers, and spread as much as possible the advanced experience of the best production collectives. It is important to mobilize the forces of tunnel-builders and those opening up the Dangara for successful fulfillment of plans and obligations for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and Tajik Communist Party.

First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R.N. Nakiyev spoke at the conference.

The following people participated in the work of the conference: I. Kh. Khasanov, first secretary of Kulyab Obkom, S. Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the oblgospkhoz; and leaders of the interested ministries and departments of the republic, and party and soviet organs of Dangarinskiy Rayon.

12255
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REGIONAL

TURKMEN LAND-WATER REFORM: TOWARDS EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpts from article by R. Karryyeva, director of the Turkmen branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, candidate of historical sciences: "Thus Began the Emancipation of Women"]

[Excerpts]The forms of land-water relations existing in Turkmenistan before the October Revolution had many negative aspects. First of all, the greater part of the land was concentrated in the hands of the feudal-landlord elements. In the second place, land and water were allotted only to men who were married. And finally, there was an annual reallocation of land in the community, a system that provided no incentive for peasants to improve the way they tilled the soil, to fertilize it, etc.

One of the most important tasks facing the party and government of the new Turkmen Republic at the very outset was therefore the liquidation of patriarchal-feudal forms of land-water relations.

This measure fully met the aspirations of the peasants themselves. It was stated in the mandate to their deputies who were chosen in the electoral campaign of 1924-25: "We have much land but little water. Our representatives must see to it that water is properly allotted among the peasants. It must be done so that every poor peasant has the water he needs..."

And the documents of the 1st Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party stressed the need for an indispensable solution to this problem.

Land-water reforms were going on simultaneously in all the republics of Central Asia. A special commission set up by the

RKP(b) /All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks/ Central Committee was assigned to enlist the broad masses of peasants to carry out the reforms. And these were the first results of the reform in our republic: more than 2,000 feudal landowners in each of the two okrugs of the TuSSR were deprived of land and water; and 15,199 large landowners were reduced to allotments of the prescribed size. From these lands more than 10,000 landless farm laborers and more than 23,000 small-scale poor landowners and medium-scale landowners obtained land and water.

One of the most important consequences of land-water reform was the affirmation that women had equal rights with men. This was of enormous political importance under the conditions in Central Asia. Despite the fact that Soviet laws on the equality of women had been widely promulgated, the implementation of them was complicated in practice by the survival of patriarchal and tribal attitudes which had great power over the minds of the peasants. Even at the session of the Turkmenistan KP(b) Central Committee Ispolbyuro /Executive Bureau/ that took place on 30 August 1925, there was discussion of this matter. Some expressed doubts that land-water reform would affect the position of Turkmen women if a farm household received land on a per capita basis. Others stated that the principle of per capita allotment would lead to giving an advantage to the landlords, since they had two or three wives each. A third group proposed to limit women's right to land to cases of the husband's death or divorce. Considering all these views it was decided that allotments would not be made per capita but by household. And where women were independent heads of household they would be allotted land and water on an equal basis with households headed by men.

Time has proven that this approach to the solution of land-water reform was the only correct one, and it has served as a genuine means of affirming the equal rights of women.

The allotment of land to women played an enormous role in combatting stagnation and prejudice toward woman and her work. The task was to achieve a position where a woman would be an equal participant and collaborator in all the work of the family and household.

In the past woman's participation in labor had been limited mainly to the narrow circle of family life. Surveys conducted in 1928 by a commission of the RKP(b) Central Committee in

Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan showed that a woman worked almost the same amount of time as a man, but mainly on housework and handicrafts. The problem was, as V. I. Lenin said, to get woman out of the narrow circle of housework and to involve her in social production. And it was precisely the permanent nature of this revolution that made land and water reform important to Central Asian women.

Land and water in the TuSSR were allotted to a total of 3,009 households headed by women. Certificates of land and water use were generally issued personally to a woman who was a head of household, in some cases with loans needed to purchase livestock, implements and seed.

But allotting land and water to women was only half the job. In order to achieve perceptible social and political results assistance in tilling the land had to be provided to them. As witnessed by the materials of a conference of land-holding peasants, and a spot check of farm households conducted at the initiative of the Women's Department of the RKP(b) Central Committee of Turkmenistan in Mervskiy Rayon, out of 318 households checked only 40 had 60 head of draft animals, and not one of these households had its own seed or agricultural implements. Moreover, 267 of these households were raising cotton. For them to get assistance from those who had seed and implements meant going into servitude, since they had to give three-quarters of what they raised in return for the assistance.

You must realize that this unfair situation took place not too long ago. There were some women who were afraid to get allotments of land, since this was unusual and unc customary. There were also some Soviet workers who, still in the grip of outmoded views and acting contrary to the party's clear instructions, would register a parcel of land in the name of their child. Such instances of local distortions of party and government policy became known higher up, and steps were taken to rectify the errors. The RKP(b) Central Committee persistently called on the Central Commission for Agricultural Implements to strictly carry out the directive to supply women's households with draft animals. There were many in need of implements and draft animals, but the first priority was to give aid to households headed by women landholders.

Independent women's households were not a large-scale phenomenon. Party policy was not to augment independent women's households, but to increase the relative number of

women employed in social labor. The party was counting not on the solitary woman but on the mass involvement of all peasants in the process of forming and developing the peasant economy.

The Women's Department of the Turkmenistan KP(b) Central Committee set about developing ways to extend social assistance to households of land-holding women by utilizing national traditions. The solution of this problem was facilitated by the custom that had long existed among the people of uniting in very simple production associations -- the khashar, the yevar and the ume /not further identified/. The men, for example, joined forces to clean the irrigation system, build houses and till the soil. The women were used to uniting to make felt, plait rush mats for tents, weave carpets and card wool or cotton. These traditional associations undoubtedly aided the Turkmen peasants to set up a cooperative economy. And how can we fail to recall the remarkable speech of V. I. Lenin in December 1918 when, speaking at the 1st Session of the Land Departments of the Committees of the Poor and the Communes, he said: "We well understand that in countries with a small-peasant economy the transition to socialism is impossible without a number of gradual preliminary stages". The history of the Turkmen village fully confirms V. I. Lenin's remarkable foresight. This very activity in time brought forth these preliminary stages and gradually led the peasants to Lenin's cooperative plan, which also became the essential element that put the peasant economy of Turkmenistan on the road to socialist transformation.

With the emergence of a cooperative economy the purely women's associations began to lose their importance, since life itself showed the superiority of the former over the latter. Women's farm households gradually began to be drawn into kolkhozes. Favorable conditions were thus created for women to be more fully involved in socially useful labor.

Many women thereby proved themselves as vigorous workers, and their prestige grew very rapidly. In 1928 57 women were already numbered in the management of cooperative farms, 86 in 1929, and 99 in 1930. In 1934 20 women were kolkhoz chairmen and 73 were brigade leaders. The figures may not be very large, but they are very clear evidence of how much women's activity had grown and how important it was to society.

News of the labor achievement of the women of Farab quickly spread though the villages and had a number of consequences. In

July 1931 there were already 1,650 women doing field work in Bayram-Aliyskiy and Mervskiy rayons. But a total of 15,000 women took part in field work that year during planting, 27,000 in weeding and 72,000 in harvesting.

In all these steps to affirm Lenin's idea of equal rights for women the party's stalwart aides were the women's departments, which operated in the districts under the leadership of the party organizations. At first the women's departments were headed by Russian women, since Turkmen women did not have the needed knowledge or experience. They held women's conferences, explained party policy to consolidate equal rights for women, and were very active among their proteges, teaching them to read and write and imparting experience in organizational work.

Working with these women often took place in an atmosphere of hostility and mistrust, and sometimes of direct threats on the part of landlords and devotees of tradition. Let's take an example. The involvement of women in socially useful work called in the first instance for setting up facilities for children. The history of the first of them abounds in misunderstandings, sometimes funny, sometimes sad.

The first kindergarten for village children was set up in Kesh (near Ashkhabad) in 1923, and in 1928-29 there were already 17 facilities for children in the republic, accommodating 748 children.

Today the daughters and granddaughters of the heroic women who first trod the path of equal rights with men are freely and boldly carrying on the work of their mothers and grandmothers. Today no one is amazed at a woman at the wheel of a tractor or in the cab of a cotton picker, a woman as chief of a field brigade or manager of a farm, a woman agronomist, livestock specialist or economist, or a woman as chairman of a kolkhoz managment.

12697

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE EXAMINES POSSIBILITIES FOR ARID LAND USE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 3

[TurkmenINFORM article: "Sands -- The Soil of the Future"]

[Text] A broad range of topics was dealt with by the participants at the All-Union Scientific Conference which ended in Ashkhabad on 14 September on the topic "Agricultural Development of Sands and Sandy Soils in the Arid Regions of the USSR".

In the resolution adopted the conference participants noted specifically the need to promote broader study of the natural properties of sands and methods of developing them under the various ecological conditions of the arid zone, to produce maps of the sandy soils of the arid zones of the USSR, to expand scientific research to study the effect of cultivating sands and sandy soils on fertility, the process of soil formation, and improvement in the condition of the soil. For the agricultural development of sands it is recommended that broad use be made of the favorable experience of scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forest and Land Improvement by Non-Irrigated Development of Sandy Soils in the Southern European Part of the USSR, of the Institute of Deserts of the AN /Academy of Sciences/ of the TuSSR, and of the Turkmen Agricultural Institute for Development of Sands near the Oases of the Karakum by Overhead Irrigation.

Measures have been developed to accelerate acclimatization of the crops recommended by the Institute of Deserts for growing in the Karakum.

It was noted at the conference that wide application of the recommendations of scientists on the cultivation of sands and sandy soils in the arid zones of the USSR will make it possible to transform them into highly productive lands, and could make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program of the USSR.

12697
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REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ON EMPLOYMENT, LABOR PROBLEMS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet discussed the work of Termez City Soviet of People's Deputies in ensuring fulfillment of the socialist obligations undertaken by labor collectives in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party. Pointing out existing shortcomings, the Presidium instructed the City Soviet to take measures to improve the state of affairs in this area of work. Gosplan, the republic ministries of energy and electrification, housing and utilities, and local industry, and the Surkhan-Darya Oblispolkom have been instructed to provide the necessary help in resolving tasks of the city's economic and social development.

The Presidium examined the work of soviets of people's deputies in Samarkand Oblast to involve the population in active, socially useful endeavors. It was observed that the work of local soviets of the oblast has many shortcomings and omissions in the effort to make rational use of labor resources. The percentage of the able-bodied population occupied in social production is decreasing from year to year. The oblast is not devoting the proper attention to raising the shift coefficient, timely start-up of new facilities, organizing at-home labor, or labor with a reduced work day or work week. The Presidium instructed local soviets of the oblast to take the appropriate measures to increase the employment of the population and fully realize the constitutional clause stating that socially useful labor is not only the right but also the duty of every citizen able to work.

The efforts of soviets of people's deputies in Karakulskiy Rayon to organize the 1984 cotton-harvesting campaign were discussed. It was noted that to successfully procure 25,000 tons of raw cotton, the rayon must complete defoliation in a timely and high-quality fashion, and precisely organize the work of cotton-picking machinery and all sections and links of the cotton production line.

A report was heard from Tashkent Gorispolkom on their progress in preparing municipal services and housing and utilities for winter. It was noted that despite the great work being done in this direction in the city, the corresponding ministries and departments have not drawn the appropriate conclusions from the lessons of the past winter and are moving too slowly in carrying out the necessary tasks.

The Presidium laid personal responsibility for timely preparation of the operation of municipal services and housing and utilities under winter conditions on V. A. Kazimov, chairman of Tashkent Gorispolkom; for the safety of thermotechnical installations on A. Kh. Khamidov, Minister of Energy and Electrification; for constant supplying of gas on A. R. Atadzhanov, head of the Soyuzuzbekgazprom Association; and for the timely start-up of gas-supplying projects under construction on F. G. Poturemskiy, Minister of Construction, T. N. Nabiyeu, head of the Tashkent Main Construction Administration, A. K. Irgashev, director of Uzbekgidroenergostroy Trust, and V. M. Pyshkin, director of Sredaztransstroy Trust.

Based on materials of a commission on questions of the labor and life of women and the protection of mother and child, the Presidium discussed the work of local soviets of Khorezm Oblast to carry out the legislation of Uzbekistan on health care. The attention of executive committees, standing commissions, and deputies of soviets was directed toward the need for improving in every way possible the activities of health-care organs and treatment-prophylactic establishments.

Other questions of republic government were also examined.

12255
CSO: 1830/70

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON ECONOMY, ATHEIST TRAINING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Buro of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, in a regular session, heard reports by first secretaries of party obkoms and ministers of the republic on the progress of fulfilling the plan of economic and social development of Uzbekistan during the first eight months of this year. The Central Committee Buro passed a decree instructing party obkoms and leaders of ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, and social organizations to be guided by the decisions of CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the directives of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko, and the requirements of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee in eliminating existing shortcomings and implementing specific measures to fulfill and overfulfill planned targets for the first nine months and socialist obligations for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party.

It is necessary to strengthen the organizational and political work in labor collectives, and give special attention to the need for ensuring the further increase of rates of growth of production and labor productivity, economizing on material resources, lowering the prime cost of production, and seeing that sectors of industry, associations, enterprises, organizations, and farms work steadily during the autumn-winter period. In order to do this, existing reserves must be mobilized, and the demands must be increased on leaders of all links of economic administration and on all workers for order in production, and the state of labor, production, and executive discipline.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that work be significantly strengthened in the harvesting and processing of raw cotton, and also procuring feeds and preparing for the successful wintering of livestock.

Challenge Red Banners have been established for the winners of socialist competition in the period of harvesting and procuring raw cotton for the 1984 harvest.

The Central Committee Buro examined and in general concurred with measures worked out by the republic government on economic issues of the Uzbek SSR in light of the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The Buro discussed the work of party committees of the republic to fulfill CPSU Central Committee and Uzbek CP Central Committee decrees on atheist education and measures to further improve it. Party committees, ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, creative unions, the Uzbek znanie Society, and other social organizations have been instructed to work out and implement measures aimed at further improving scientific-atheistic propaganda, introducing progressive, socialist ceremonies into the lives of working people, and raising the responsibility of communists for the state of atheist education. Local soviets and administrative organs have been instructed to strengthen control over rigorous observance of soviet legislation concerning religious cults.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek Council of Ministers passed this decree: "Results of republic socialist competition for successfully carrying out the wintering of livestock and increasing the production and procurement of livestock products in the winter period of 1983-84."

The session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro also discussed a number of other questions of party leadership of economic and cultural construction in the republic.

12255
CSO: 1830/70

REGIONAL

TADZHIK CP CC CONSIDERS COTTON HARVEST, OTHER ISSUES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Timely Harvest and Storage of the Cotton Crop!"]

[Text] Examining the question of preparing kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry in Tajik SSR to carry out high-quality harvesting, procurement, protection, and processing of the 1984 raw-cotton crop, the Tajik CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers are calling for party, soviet, agricultural, and procurement organizations, and all workers on rural farms of the republic to bring to life the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 19th Tajik CP Congress, actively join in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party, and carry on an intensive struggle to increase production, improve quality, and successfully fulfill socialist obligations for selling raw cotton to the state.

At the same time, individual farms have still not completed repairs of cotton-harvesting equipment, transport devices, roads, bridges, khirmans [unidentified], and weighing equipment. Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube oblasts, and Gissarskiy and Leninskiy rayons are lagging behind in the repair of cotton-harvesting machines. There are frequent instances of low-quality repair of cotton-harvesting equipment and transport devices by enterprises of the Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology. Drivers and machine operators have not fully assembled the harvesting units for two-shift work, and preparations for the cotton-plant defoliation are going on too slowly.

The material-technical base is not fully prepared for cotton-procurement points and cotton-ginning plants to take in and process the raw cotton of the new harvest. The training of cadres of laboratory assistants and deliverers of raw cotton from among the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers has not been completed. Not all farms have been provided with the invoices for harvesting the crop and the material for packaging seed cotton.

The Tajik Gosstab is not doing a satisfactory job in providing cotton-ginning associations and plants with the stock materials needed to prepare the material-technical base for taking in and processing raw cotton.

In order to have an organized, high-quality harvesting, uninterrupted preparation, complete storage and processing of the raw cotton of the 1984 crop, the Tajik CP Central Committee and Tajik Council of Ministers have passed a decree instructing obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the Tajik Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Cotton-Procurement Industry, and Ministry of Procurement, the Tajik State Committee for Agriculture, oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations, and leaders and secretaries of primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses to do the following:

broadly expand socialist competition between collectives of brigades, departments, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses of cotton-growing rayons and oblasts, and among assemblers and drivers-operators of cotton-harvesting machines for achieving high tempo and quality of work in harvesting raw cotton and unconditionally ensuring each farm's fulfillment of the accepted socialist obligations for procuring raw cotton. Also to allocate in all places sections for machine harvesting of the crop in volumes which ensure the fulfillment of obligations for machine harvesting of raw cotton;

work out for each brigade, department, kolkhoz, sovkhos, rayon, and oblast schedules for carrying out defoliation and dessication of cotton plants, and collecting and delivering raw cotton to cotton-procurement points. Also to implement measures to bring into the harvest at least 80 percent of the able-bodied population of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and broadly adopt an hour-by-hour schedule for taking in the cotton collected. To organize in all places hot meals for cotton growers, and seasonal nurseries and kindergartens;

provide for fulfilling the plan of sales of seed cotton from approved plants not infected with wilt. To categorically forbid the collecting of unhealthy raw cotton;

to strengthen control over the determination of the quality of raw cotton when it is handed over, and the correctness of the mutual gains of kolkhozes and sovkhoses for raw material received and transport costs;

to organize the uninterrupted flow of raw cotton from machine collection in this sequence: from field to cart to cotton-procurement point;

to implement measures to prevent losses of raw cotton during the harvest and transfer, and also in storing and processing it at cotton-procurement points and cotton-ginning plants;

to organize mass-political work in field camps, and create the necessary cultural-living conditions for the labor and rest of the farmers;

in coming days to conclude the contracts between kolkhozes, sovkhoses, the republic production-scientific association Tadzhihsel'khozkhimiya, and the Tajik Administration of Civil Aviation for carrying out defoliation and dessication of cotton plants, and organize the transport of defoliants to kolkhozes and sovkhoses;

to conduct in all places high-quality repair of cotton-harvesting equipment, transport devices, raw-cotton loaders, and cotton extractors,

to provide for the broad application in machine harvesting of advanced methods and ways of organizing harvest work. In each kolkhoz and sovkhos to create harvest-transport complexes, detachments, and units, and provide for their technical servicing. Drivers-operators are to assemble each cotton-harvesting machine for two-shift work, and women's and family links in machine harvesting of raw cotton are to be created.

The Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology and its local organs have been instructed to create in rayon associations and also in kolkhozes and sovkhoses the necessary replacement stock of units, assemblies, and spare parts for repair of harvesting machinery and transport devices. They are also to ensure appropriate work of the dispatching service and prepare means of technical provisioning of harvest-transport complexes, detachments, and units.

The Tajik republic administration of the USSR Gosstandart must very soon complete the state checking of weighing equipment in kolkhozes, sovkhoses, cotton-preparing points, and cotton-ginning plants of the republic.

The Tajik State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products, Tajik Ministry of Agriculture, Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology, and ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to take measures to improve the delivery of fuel-lubrication materials to kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises, with the idea of creating on every farm during the period of harvesting work reserves of petroleum products in quantities ensuring uninterrupted work of the machine-tractor fleet.

The Tajik Ministry of Agriculture, Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology, Main Production Administration of Energy and Electrification, and oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations must see to it that in kolkhozes and sovkhoses there is widespread mechanization and electrification of production processes for the drying, cleaning, and loading of the collected raw cotton in centralized cotton khirmans.

The Tajik Ministry of Cotton-Ginning Industry and Ministry of Agriculture are to bring to a fully prepared state the cotton-ginning plants and cotton-procurement points in order to ensure uninterrupted intake of raw cotton from the new harvest;

they are to complete the repair of drying-cleaning shops, warehouses, sheds, and fire-prevention devices, paying particular attention to supplying safety equipment. Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state agricultural enterprises are to be provided with a sufficient quantity of aprons for collecting cotton and material for packaging seed cotton. Round-the-clock work of drying-cleaning shops is to be organized, and there is to be strict observance of the technique of processing raw cotton and high quality of the cotton product; carbon monoxide fumes above the norm are not to be permitted;

it is necessary to raise the responsibility of leading enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry and agriculture for protecting raw cotton from fires, and the state of fire safety, and ensuring complete compliance with the injunctions of organs of the state fire inspectorate;

ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies are to ensure, during the period of raw-cotton procurement, that enterprises of the cotton-ginning industry are allocated, according to need, the necessary labor force for normal operation of cotton-preparation points and drying-cleaning shops, and also the most effective use of fire units in preventive-prophylactic work during the gathering, drying, cleaning, and transportation of raw cotton.

The Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs has been instructed to strengthen control over the state of fire prevention in projects of the cotton-ginning industry, and raise the preparedness of trade union fire departments to protect cotton-ginning plants and cotton-procurement points.

The Tajik Ministry for Construction and Use of Motor-Vehicle Roads, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Cotton-Ginning Industry, the Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology, ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state agricultural enterprises must by the start of the harvest work complete repairs of republic, local, and farm roads, bridges, and access roads to cotton-preparation points and cotton-ginning plants. For transporting raw cotton, there is to be thorough preparation of the needed quantity of transport devices--tractors, tractor universal trailers, and trucks, and tractor trains are to be widely used to transport raw cotton.

The Tajik ministries of health, consumer service, communication, and culture, Tajik State Committee for Cinematography, and Tajik Consumers' Union, along with ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to ensure that during the period of harvesting raw cotton there will be precise work of the enterprises and organizations of communication, trade, public eating, and medical, consumer, and cultural service to the people.

The Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Motor-Vehicle Transport, and Ministry of Agriculture, the Tajik State Committee for Agricultural Technology, ispolkoms of oblast, city, and rayon soviets of people's deputies, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and auto enterprises must ensure that during the entire period of the harvest campaign there is safe movement of motor transport on the roads of the republic; they are also to strengthen control over the technical state of the motor-vehicle fleet, and the transport of workers involved in the harvest is to be carried out only on specially designated and outfitted motor transport devices.

The Tajik Gosstab, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry must provide for timely delivery of cement, bricks, and other construction materials to construction projects of the cotton-ginning industry, and take effective measures to accelerate the construction of these projects.

In order to spur oblasts and rayons of the republic to high tempo and quality of harvesting the raw cotton, it has been decided to establish in the Central Square imeni Lenin in Dushanbe a flagpole for raising the flag of the republic in honor of the winners of socialist competition.

The Tajik Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Procurement, State Committee for Agricultural Technology, and republic committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union, along with the Dushanbe Gorkom and Dushanbe City Ispolkom of the Soviet of People's Deputies, are to institute, beginning on 20 September 1984, a ceremonial raising of the republic flag every ten days in honor of the winners of socialist competition.

The editorial offices of republic, oblast, and rayon newspapers, and the Tajik State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been instructed to publicize in an effective and business-like manner the progress of socialist competition, and display and disseminate the advanced experience of brigades, departments, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, rayons, and oblasts which are leaders and innovators in machine harvesting of raw cotton, and are successfully fulfilling socialist obligations.

The Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party and the Tajik Council of Ministers believe that ensuring an organized and well-conducted harvest and complete safety of the mature crop of raw cotton is one of the most important state tasks, and they express their firm conviction that party, soviet, and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, specialists of cotton-growing farms, kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, and workers of the cotton-ginning industry will expand socialist competition still further for a worthy welcoming of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and Tajik Communist Party, conduct an exemplary cotton-harvesting campaign, and achieve further increases in production and improvements in the quality of raw cotton.

REGIONAL

KRASNOYARSK KRAYKOM CHIEF ON PARTY WORK IN ECONOMICS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with P. S. Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom, by V. Shilov and A. Shchegolev, special correspondents: "An Adjustment in Style"
[words in all caps printed in boldface for emphasis in original text]]

[Text] The Plenum of the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom of the CPSU has discussed the tasks involved in further improving the style and operational methods of this kray's party organization in the light of the positions taken by the 26th party congress, the ensuing plenums of the Central Committee, and the directives of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko. Our special correspondents have requested the first secretary of the party kraykom, P. S. Fedirko, to share his impressions of the results of the conversation which took place at the plenum.

[Question] Pavel Stepanovich, in your report to the plenum you cited the following figure: since the beginning of the five-year plan the kray's leading production groups have turned out various goods worth 900 million rubles in excess of the plan. And this, of course, is really not such a bad general indicator. Nevertheless, almost nine-tenths of the speaker's time was devoted to an analysis of existing shortcomings. Is there not some kind of critical misalignment here?

[Answer] I do not think that there was any sort of "critical misalignment." There was an attempt to evaluate what has been achieved from the viewpoint of our possibilities, to show that they are far from being utilized sufficiently. Here are just two examples. In a number of our basic industrial sectors the growth rate lags behind the increase in the capital-labor ratio by a factor of more than 2. If the lagging enterprises (and approximately a third of them here fall into this category) came up to the plan milestones, then the national economy would obtain industrial output amounting to approximately 400 million rubles worth. The conclusion is obvious: this kray's industrial potential is growing faster than our ability to ADMINISTER it. How should we overcome this gap? Of decisive importance here is a sharp increase in the level of PARTY LEADERSHIP in a sphere which is a key one for us--economics. By intentionally pointing the report toward the shortcomings, the bureau strove to transmit to all the members of the kraykom its own concern over the state of affairs, to intensify the feeling of healthy dissatisfaction, to create a situation of intolerance of obsolete operating methods, to activate the process of improving party-political work in the labor groups, workshops, sections, and brigades.

Of course, it would be incorrect to ascribe to the discussion which took place and the decree which was adopted any initiatory importance. The style and methods of party work are constantly being improved. This process has been going on with particular energy in recent times. There are also definite positive results in the activities of our kray's party organization. I was sincerely gratified by the speech of the brigade leader of installation workers of the Vostok-energomontazh Trust, N. Spirin. He cited very convincing examples as to how we need to strengthen party influence directly at the work places. The number of Communists in the brigades and in the sector has been doubled. This has allowed us to introduce the brigade contract more rapidly and to set up a three-shift operation at the installation of the first power unit of the Berezovskaya GRES-1. Matters have started to get noticeably better. Or the speech by the brigade leader of the field workers at the Pobeda Kolkhoz, Irbeyskiy Rayon, A. Maletin. Here too successes are being achieved thanks to the increase in the activities of party groups directly in the sphere of production.

[Question] At the same time, this kray, as is known, still has more than 32,000 brigades, sections, departments, farms, shifts, and even workshops where there are no Communists. It must be assumed that party influence has also been weakened in them.

[Answer] Of course, we could refer to the special circumstance of dozens of new labor groups. But, as they say, explanations do not solve a problem. Specific actions are necessary. And in this sense it was with satisfaction that I listened to the speech by the first secretary of the Minusinsk Gorkom, V. Ivanov. He talked about how the gorkom weightily and circumstantially approaches the selection and promotion of economic managers. Here, in a planned procedure, they organize comprehensive check-ups on the activities of party organizations, thus assisting in the development of a precise program of actions. In Minusinsk they have begun a system of meetings between municipal leaders and party activists for frank conversations, and work on the prospective plan frees up time for making more frequent visits to primary organizations and party groups. The gorkom has likewise begun to study the distribution of Communists more objectively--above all it is using them to strengthen decisive sections. In our opinion, the experience of the Minusinsk people is extremely instructive for many. Here, for example, the burd of the Dzerzhinskiy Party Raykom (whose first secretary is I. Prishchepenko) during a two-year period adopted more than 40 decrees regarding the development of agricultural production. There was only one question which was not dealt with seriously--that among the specialists, mechanics, and milk-maids there should be some more party members, responsible, energetic persons. And so, as the result of the lack of effective controls, the low level of performance discipline and staff responsibilities, many good intentions have remained unfulfilled. There turned out to be nobody to implement them.

Or take another example of the obsolete approach to party leadership. It manifested itself clearly in the practice of the Ilansky Raykom. Here the party committee has attempted to work for the rayispolkom, the RAPO Council, and the economic managers. Many of the raykom burd decrees differ little from technical livestock-breeding and farming instructions. They often do not even state WHAT the party organizations and the Communists should do and HOW they should do it.

It must be admitted that we have far from exhausted such instances, whereby the workers of many party committees begin and end their working day with the delivery of spare parts, the distribution of transport, and the like. Some persons, unfortunately, even consider this to be a "concrete form of economic leadership," forgetting the fact that substituting for economic managers breeds a lack of responsibility. Here, for example, is a telegram which was sent to the kraykom by the chief engineer of one installation-adjustment administration, O. Mart'yanov: "I hereby inform you that you have failed to take measures with respect to supplying the breeding building with materials for installing a fire-alarm system. In view of the lack of such materials, the installation workers will be taken off the project." This, of course, is an example of the offensive turn-around which has led to over-cautiousness and costliness on the part of managers who have become accustomed to having the party organs do their work for them.

[Question] And what, in your opinion, should be done to oppose such a style?

[Answer] At the April (1984) Plenum of the Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko clearly stated that party work is--above all--work with people. It must be confessed that we have not always adhered to this principle. So it is now necessary to make a great many re-adjustments. We will not manage to do this right away, but we have already filled our arsenal with certain forms. For example, we are now persistently adjusting the system of individual indoctrinational work with management personnel; we are introducing a unique procedure of pre-certifying Communists to whom we entrust large groups and responsible positions. We have set up several commissions, headed by kraykom secretaries. In accordance with an established schedule, this or that manager is invited in for a conversation. A frank and comradely evaluation is given of his political and practical qualities, attention is drawn to his shortcomings, and desiderata are expressed. Such characteristic-reviews have already been entered in the personal records of the deputy chief of Krasnoyarsklesprom, N. Alekseyev, the rector of the medical institute, B. Grakov, the director of the Achinsk Oil Refinery, Ye. Dem'yanenko, and many others. In cases of necessity, the results of such an interview can become the subject of discussion by the buros of the party committees. Confidential and benevolent conversations with the Communist managers exert a great indoctrinational influence on them.

In analyzing the quest for new forms of party work, we strive to avoid unjustified methods. Thus, we have decisively cut down the number of staffs. Conferences at and summonses to the kraykom have been shifted, with rare exceptions, to the end of the day. Measures have been taken to cut down on paper work. Formerly, any department head or (why conceal it?) even an instructor could at any time demand some reference information or a report from the localities. Now such documents are prepared only in accordance with the planned procedure. I have noticed that many responsible workers now have not merely the need but also the time to visit the industrial and rural groups as well as the party organizations.

[Question] But let's return to the conversation about the plenum which has just taken place. It seemed to us that not all the speakers adhered to a critical and constructive analysis of party work. In some of them there was an obvious predominance of elements of self-accountability and over-counting. You will agree that there were also speeches which admitted shortcomings and critical remarks, but which, nevertheless, always seemed to end with the words--"Allow us to reassure you...."

[Answer] Well now, that is just one more convincing proof that the new and progressive must penetrate and assert itself through a thick layer of obsolete stereotypes of thought and formalism; it must bridge over the gap between words and deeds. Here, for example, speaking right after the brigade leader of the installation workers, N. Spirin, was the chief of the Krasnoyarsk Transport Administration, V. Kuchinskiy. He did not even seem to have heard the builder's criticism aimed at the transport workers. And he constructed his own speech in accordance with the following obsolete stereotype: achievements--shortcomings--working out measures--assurances. He is not such a bad worker. But he created the impression that he is still living "according to the old style." And he is not alone. This demonstrates that the re-structuring of style and methods in the light of the demands presented to us by the Central Committee and Comrade K. U. Chernenko is not a simple matter. You cannot seize the heights by a single, swooping attack. What is required is painstaking, step-by-step, and energetic work. Such is likewise the extremely useful lesson which the kraykom plenum has conveyed to us from its recently held session.

[Question] What can be said about the program of actions which was adopted by the plenum?

[Answer] Our decree is comprehensive in its nature. I would single out the following as its principal trends. First of all, we intended to enhance with great energy the aggressiveness of the primary party organizations, strengthening their influence in economic matters. It must be confessed that this problem is still quite often decided by the poorly effective method of didactic instructions such as the following: "you must, are called upon, are obliged...." Emotions frequently predominate over practicality. Here is a characteristic little example of precisely such a didactic-appeal-type of approach. At the beginning of last year the Chernogorsk Gorkom approved an initiative of the worsted-cloth association regarding the development of a competition with the slogan: "Every group should work smoothly and fulfill the plan in a stable manner." Time passed, and it turned out that the enterprise was regularly failing to meet its assigned tasks according to the plan and was producing a poor-quality output. The association's director, A. Karas', is obviously incapable of straightening out the situation. But what about the gorkom? In a new decree it states the shortcomings involved and demands their elimination. Would it not be better to sit down with the Communists of this enterprise, analyze the causes, and drawing upon the Ministry of the Textile Industry, to adopt effective measures, perhaps even involving organizational conclusions? Here let's recall again the experience of the Minusinsk Gorkom, about which there was talk at the plenum.

Along with raising the standards required of management personnel and the party apparatus, we will extend more decisive support to exemplary workers in their justifiable complaints against those who would like to do a bit less and receive a bit more. Elements of "leveling" are dangerous not only economically but also morally; they, as it were, level out our calls for highly productive labor. For example, 40 percent of the employees in the Achinskzhilstroy Trust took unauthorized leaves of absence last year. Most of these violators of labor discipline received bonuses, remained in their former places in the line of those waiting for apartments, and took their vacations at the best time of year. Is this really justifiable? It is clear that the Communists and the party committees must make mandatory use in practice of the Law on Labor Groups.

[Question] In one of the speeches at the plenum it was noted that the preparation of a question for discussion at a session, as a rule, causes heightened activity within the party organizations. But when the decision has been adopted, a fall-off in such activity often ensues....

[Answer] I am convinced that this will not happen with the decree which was passed by this plenum. At a conference of the gorkom and raykom secretaries, as well as the party apparatus workers, which was held immediately after the plenum, we declared in the name of the kraykom buro that we would decisively and unwaveringly implement the program of actions which had been outlined. The situation within the party and the country as a whole will not permit us to retreat from this.

2384

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WINS UN AWARD FOR DESERT STUDIES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Oct 84 p 4

[Article: "For Successes in Desert Studies"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 5 October (Turkmeninform). The Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences was invested today with the silver medal of the UN Program on the Environment (UNEP) for its successes in the field of arid territories study and its development of theoretical and practical methods for combatting the arising of desert conditions.

The only desert institute in the country conducts complex research on mastering desert lands and coordinates its activity with the 80 research collectives of the country.

A good deal of experience has been accumulated in the republic regarding the mastery of desert territories without damage to the environment. Recommendations for a radical improvement of the desert pastures have been given to the production workers. About 3 million hectares of pasture have already been improved in the Central Asian republics by this means. Maps of pastures and desert types have been compiled and recommendations have been proposed regarding the consolidation of agricultural mastery of the sands as well.

On the basis of the institute and its experimental stations, international scientific courses for specialists from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been given for several years in accordance with the UN environmental program.

Kersten Oldfelt, director of the European regional bureau of the UN environmental program, presented the medal.

In accepting the award, A.G. Babaev, director of the Desert Institute of Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, expressed his gratitude for the high evaluation of the work of Turkmen scholars, who are glad that the Soviet experience in mastering the desert has been recognized abroad and that UNEP is taking serious note of the institute's work. A.G. Babaev said that the institute's

staff will also strive in the future to be in the vanguard in the area of development of scientific foundations for the complex mastery of desert territories and the combatting of processes of the arising of desert conditions.

Participating in the award ceremony were B.G. Ivanov, an executive of the European regional bureau of the UN environmental program, and I.P. Konyshev, a senior expert with the secretariat of the USSR commission on UNEP affairs.

12249

CSO: 1830/53

REGIONAL

TURKMEN PROPAGANDA CHIEF ON NEED TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Sep 84 pp 2-3

[Article by R. Karaev, head of the department of propaganda and agitation, Turkmen CP CC: "The Quality and Effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist Education Must be Improved"]

[Excerpts] In the cities and non-cotton sowing rayons of the republic, 1 October marks the beginning of the new school year in the system of party and komsomol studies and the economic education of workers. It will proceed under conditions of the selfless struggle of the Soviet people to put into practice the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the February and April (1984) CPSU CC plenums and to complete successfully the fourth year and the five-year plan as a whole. This is a jubilee year for the workers of our republic: the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen CP, as well as the 100th anniversary of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into the composition of Russia. All this naturally influences the content of studies and enriches the students' program material with practical matters.

Today, in evaluating the successes achieved over six decades, we recall that all the social victories of the republic's workers are indissolubly connected with the heroic struggle of the Communist Party in the name of the well-being and happiness of the people. It has invariably triumphed and continues to triumph thanks to its wholehearted faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism. Lenin's teachings and legacy constitute the basis of the revolutionary transforming activity of the CPSU. For that reason our party has devoted and continues to devote such great attention to the ideological tempering of communists and the forming of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

As is well known, the June (1983) CPSU CC plenum, in deeply analyzing the state of the work of the party organizations in this very important area of ideological work, required a change in the style of party training management. These qualitative changes are particularly visible today and much has been done to improve the system of Marxist-Leninist education.

The chief significance of the changes that have occurred in party training and the economic education of workers lies in the fact that their scientific

character has been increased, the differentiated approach to the training of communists and non-party members has received further development and this training has come closer to the resolution of tasks that stand before the party organizations today. The materials from the February and April (1984) CPSU CC plenums, as well as the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have considerably enriched the ideological life of the party and its propaganda and political education work.

The economic education system is being improved. Almost a quarter of a million workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and management cadres of various sectors of the national economy are studying the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress and fulfilling the food-stuffs program, as well as savings and thrift, improving the economic mechanism and disseminating and introducing progressive methods.

All this has given great practical direction to economic training and strengthened its influence on the resolution of concrete tasks that are set before the labor collectives with respect to putting the party's plans into practice. More than 60,000 students in the system of economic education are participating in the movement for a communist attitude to labor; about 39,000 are shock workers of communist labor; 46,000 workers have pledged to fulfill the 1984 production tasks by the 60th anniversary of the republic and the Turkmen CP and the 100th anniversary of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into the composition of the Russian state. Almost 14,000 students have their own savings accounts; more than 6,000 are actively participating in the rationalization and resourcefulness movement and more than 15,000 work according to progressive labor methods.

The republic's party committees, primary party organizations and komsomol committees are striving to raise educational and propaganda work among youth to the level of contemporary requirements. They teach young people to become creatively proficient in Marxist-Leninist theory and cultivate a class approach to phenomena of social life, as well as to have an ideologically convinced and devoted attitude to the work of the party. The system of komsomol political education has a special place here. The best propaganda forces are included in its work.

Improving the theoretical and systematic level of propagandists' training and improving their qualitative composition, as well as strengthening management and control on the part of the party committees with respect to the organization and course of Marxist-Leninist studies, has influenced the content and quality of education in a positive manner. In the overwhelming majority of schools and seminars, studies have proceeded on a high ideological and theoretical level in close connection with the resolution of concrete tasks set before the labor collectives.

In all forms of party and komsomol training and economic education, attention has been devoted to introducing counter-propaganda trends, the study of national relations questions and the strengthening of atheist propaganda into the content of course work.

The All-Union House of Political Education, attached to the CPSU CC and established in connection with the June plenum, has begun to exert a marked influence on the improvement of the systematic scientific level of political and economic training. We feel its fruitful activity in the reworking of the study plans and programs, in its recommendations for propagandists' courses and in the preparation and conduct of seminars and conferences with workers in the party committees and the houses of political education.

In some schools and seminars, there is an absence of lively exchange of opinions and creative discussions in studies; the social and political practice of the students and active forms of conducting classes are introduced poorly; and insufficient attention is devoted to independent work by the students on the subjects recommended from the literature for study. Observation has shown that the classes are boring and on a low ideological and theoretical level; there is also poor participation by the students, among those propagandists who do not devote sufficient attention to preparing for classes.

The training of propaganda workers is not organized on the required level everywhere. A great deal in this area still reflects banality and formalism, while the basic form of party gorkom and raykom seminars involves the same old lectures and instruction, which are also not always delivered in an interesting manner. Little attention is devoted to the systematic analysis of study subjects, together with all their necessary attributes from the standpoint of contemporary requirements. It is no wonder that many propagandists, dissatisfied with such study, stop attending seminars.

Consider the yearly two-week courses for propagandists given before the beginning of the school year. They travel dozens of kilometers to the center of the oblast in order to replenish their knowledge. But the course of study does not always yield the expected results. In some cases, the organization of course preparation is on a low level and sometimes certain lecturers are not equal to the occasion; in addition, the seminar work proceeds in a formal manner, etc. This year in the Ashkhabad oblast, for example, as has occurred previously, the problem of student attendance at courses was resolved during the first days.

All is not well with the utilization of graduates of the Ashkhabad and Chardzhou party obkom universities of Marxism-Leninism in propaganda work. The party committees utilize them badly in further work and sometimes forget about them completely. It is impossible to be reconciled to such a situation.

The available material and technical base is not utilized sufficiently by the houses and offices of political education, the primary party organizations or by propagandists who are studying. Modern technical resources, visual aids and systematic study literature are received every year in the houses and offices, but they are not effectively utilized everywhere. This too should be investigated.

All this occurs because some party committees and primary party organizations still exercise insufficient management and control over the organization of Marxist-Leninist education and expend insufficient energy on implementing the directives of the June plenum on the necessity of changing the style of political education and political study by the masses.

The organization of economic education and training still does not correspond to the requirements of intensive management, the further development of the economy and the improvement of the management mechanism and administration. It has still not become the lever with which it is possible to resolve successfully the tasks of technical rearmament, increasing labor productivity, lowering the costs of production and increasing its quality, strengthening discipline and organization and maintaining a strict regime of savings and thrift. The responsible oblast and sector councils on economic education do not display the necessary initiative in this area, while the party committees and primary party organizations reconcile themselves to this.

The komsomol organizations and committees deserve serious criticism for shortcomings in the political education of komsomol members and youth. The komsomol Central Committee, as well as the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the LKSMT [Leninist Communist Youth League of Turkmenistan] exercise insufficient management and control over this important area of ideological education work.

The June CPSU CC plenum set the task of changing the style of party training as one of the decisive conditions for improving its quality and results. But changing the style does not mean breaking the developed structure of political education. Party training, as is well known, has never been reconstructed in accordance with new tasks set by the party at each stage in its development. The point is to introduce specific corrective measures into it and to improve decisively the effectiveness and results of training.

In light of the resolutions of the June plenum, it is necessary to subordinate economic propaganda and economic education entirely to the requirements involved in intensifying the national economy and working out contemporary modes of economic thinking and socialist efficiency and enterprise among cadres. The point is to increase the returns from economic education significantly. The study of economic theory and party policy is effective when it is conducted in organic unity with an analysis of economic activity and the application of knowledge to practice. In this area, it is important to adjust the work of the councils on economic education both according to the lines of the party organs and in the sectors of the national economy.

The councils are called upon to render assistance and, at the same time, they make the enterprise managers responsible for the organization and quality of training.

The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in World War II should be utilized widely by the party organizations and the propagandists for a broad explanation of the world historical significance of the victory of the Soviet people, the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their constant concern for the strengthening of the economic and defense capabilities of our native land. This portentous date should be utilized for the further improvement of the people's labor and political activity, their training in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the formation of their class position, their high degree of political vigilance and irreconcilability to imperialism and their conviction of the invincibility of socialism. It should also be used to repulse the falsifiers of the history of World War II.

The political education of the workers is indissolubly connected with the struggle against bourgeois ideology. The counter-propaganda trend of all forms of study must be decisively strengthened and it should be made a rule that in the study of any course or problem, criticism of the unsoundness and class aims of bourgeois ideology and propaganda is given.

Particular attention must be devoted to the political training of teachers. In the forthcoming school year, the basic content of their training will comprise questions connected with the reform of general education and vocational schools.

Further strengthening of attention to the ideological tempering of youth must be a subject of particular concern to the party organizations. In the CPSU CC resolution, "On the further improvement of party management by the komsomol and the increase of its role in the communist education of youth," it is emphasized that "The varied forms of mass propaganda and agitation, political education and counter-propaganda work should have as their purpose the formation among the rising generation of a deep Marxist-Leninist conception of the conformity to law of contemporary social development, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism."

The change in the style of party training and economic education demands more attention to work with propaganda cadres on the part of the party committees and the houses and offices of political education. One of the most important obligations of the party committees is a constant concern for the improvement of information and the establishment of conditions for the creative work of propagandists. Taking into account the experience that has been accumulated, there should be further improvement in the theoretical and methodological training of propagandists in two-week courses and the quality of work in the permanently operating seminars under the auspices of the party gorkoms and raykoms should be improved. There must be an increase in the role of the universities of Marxism-

Leninism in the training of propagandists. Communists who have talents for propaganda work should study here.

The effectiveness of training communists and the non-party aktiv is determined in large part by the attitude to such training on the part of the party committees. The personal participation of party, soviet and komsomol workers, as well as by managers of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the conduct of studies, their examination of the status of training and their constant critical analysis of the state of affairs constitute a guarantee of the high ideological level of training and its results. The party committees must view political education not only as the chief means for the ideological tempering of communists and the non-party aktiv, but also as a major instrument for the fulfillment of national economic tasks.

12249

CSO: 1830/53

REGIONAL

UNITY OF LITHUANIAN NATIONALISM, CATHOLICISM DEBUNKED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Y. Sakalauskas: "The Fabrications of Clerical Anti-Communism"]

[Text] The ever-newer successes of the countries of genuine socialism in economic, culture, and social life have increased its attractive force in all corners of the planet and have, at the same time, caused malicious spite among the imperialists, who, in the last few years, have unleashed a total "psychological warfare" on an unprecedented scale. It is characterized by a multi-faceted, coordinated, and targeted use of lies and demagogery, economic, diplomatic and other pressures, with diversionary acts and provocations, military maneuvers, and local armed operations, aimed at demonstrating force and the corresponding influence on the awareness and conduct of the citizens of the socialist states.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that a struggle is taking place for the minds and hearts of billions of persons on this planet. And the future of mankind depends, in no small degree, on the outcome of this ideological struggle.

An important place in imperialist propaganda is allotted to religion as a means of struggle against social progress. Attempts are being made to combine religion and nationalism; moreover, the thesis of "collective nationalism" is being advanced, the "unification of all the Christian peoples of Europe as far as the Urals," as well as the unification of all Catholics, the "Muslim society" in the USSR, etc.

Our ideological adversaries are attempting to unify the people of one religious faith and arouse them to join in the process of destabilizing socialism by means of utilizing religiosity, imparting to it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic tendency.

Together with the clerical anti-Communists, the imperialist circles and special services have created in the West approximately 150 subversive centers, arming them under "pious" camouflage; they are attempting to jettison slanderous literature into our country and even equipment to reproduce it; they have increased the number of radio stations and the religious broadcasts conducted by them, 15 of the biggest newspapers in the capitalist countries annually publish at least 300-400 various types of materials, which are, of course, tendentious, about the position of the church and believers in the USSR, as well as about the attitude of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward religion.

What is new in the bourgeois radio propaganda is the introduction of special radio broadcasts entitled "Conversations with Non-Believers," which are obviously aimed at drawing to the bosom of religion and the church as large a number as possible of Soviet persons and, above all, young persons.

Outstanding in the choir of clerical anti-Communism is the voice of the Vatican, which, as is known, has undergone a certain evolution in its attitude toward socialism.

In due course the Vatican has become distinguished for its open anti-Communism, for a social doctrine which unconditionally defends private property; and this has facilitated the fall of the Catholic Church's authority among the broad masses and the abandonment by a large number of working people of a faith in God.

Since the late 1950's the voices of reformers have resounded more strongly among the hierarchy of the Catholic Church; they have put forth demands for re-examining ossified principles, the social doctrine, and arch-reactionary political course being followed by the Vatican.

At the time of the pontificate of Pope John XXIII and that of Pope Paul VI certain steps were taken with regard to modernizing the church; voices resounded in the defense of peace and in support of the national-liberation movements. One of the manifestations of this course was the abandonment by the Vatican of an indiscriminate "anathematizing" of atheists and a call to institute a dialogue with them.

Since 1978 the papal throne has been occupied by John Paul II. What kind of policy has this pope adhered to? He avoids clear-cut formulations and prefers theological terms and allegories, but he cannot conceal his antipathies toward socialism.

The present-day pope has proclaimed the thesis of anthropocentrism; he asserts that the church is interested, above all, in human destiny, in the lot of the working people.

In his encyclical "On Labor" ("Laborem exercens") the pope even speaks out against social inequality: "The disproportionate ratio between poverty and wealth, between the developed and the poorly-developed countries and continents requires the elimination of inequality and a search for the correct paths of development for all." He considers that the church's task is to "constantly remind ourselves of the dignity and the rights of working people and, at the same time, to condemn situations under which they are violated," but to solve these and similar problems John Paul II proposes means drawn from the "treasure of the Gospels."

In striving to gain authority among working people, the pope sometimes condemns the world of capital, but only extreme capitalism, the extreme exploitation of man. He "permits" working people to struggle for their rights, even to strike, but in no way does he allow them to set forth political slogans, i.e., to struggle for the genuine liberation of labor.

Some of the Catholic priests, especially those in the developing countries, have joined in the liberation movement of the peoples of their own countries. John Paul II, in the speech which he delivered at the Third Conference of Latin American Bishops held in Mexico, unambiguously condemned the "insurgent pastors" in the liberation movements aimed against the dictatorships of the U.S. hirelings in a number of countries of Central and South America. The church, he emphasized at that time, must not interfere in politics: its duty is to "treat social wounds by means which are not of this world."

Some of the "insurgent priests," obviously, did not take the pope's advice. And so on 2 September of this year Father Leonard Baff was summoned to Rome. He is well-known as a prominent representative of "liberation theology," and on the following day Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the head of the Commission on Doctrinal Questions of the Faith, promulgated the document entitled "Directives on Certain Aspects of Liberation Theology."

In the opinion of the Western press, this document reflects the Vatican's alarm in connection with the abandonment of the church's doctrine on the part of certain priests and theologians who interpret the religious, political, and social situation of the developing countries with the aid of Marxist categories, striving to lighten the lot of the unfortunate.

Somewhat earlier John Paul II had elevated to the rank of a "special prelate" the organization of secular Catholics known as the "Opus Dei" ("God's Work").

Opus Dei, founded in 1928 by the Spanish priest Jose-Maria Escriva de Balaguer y Albas, in recent decades has been known as an organization connected with the U.S. CIA, with South African dictators, with international monopolies, and has often been called by the press the "White Masons," the "Holy Mafia," and "God's Octopus."

Likewise today Opus Dei is calling for a crusade against Communism, and it advocates the implanting of militant Catholicism among the broad masses. And it is precisely this organization, possessing its own representatives in 475 universities and colleges, in 600 editorial offices, in 52 television and radio stations, which has become a super-diocese, and special prelate, directly subordinate to the pope in Rome.

In 1982 the Vatican's Congregation on Matters of the Priesthood made the declaration in which it mentioned, in particular, that priests are forbidden to take part in associations having political goals, "even if they are covered up by humanitarian slogans or slogans of the struggle for peace."

One could cite many examples whereby the leadership of the Catholic Church condemns priests who support the policy of the progressive strata of society, but it has never yet condemned the clerical extremists who speak out against socialism.

Under the conditions of capitalism the Catholic Church attempts merely to console the unfortunate and the dissatisfied, while under the conditions of socialism it attempts to use the believers for the purpose of weakening socialism.

Offered under the cover of religion, an object of particular attacks by anti-communism is the population of the Lithuanian SSR, which the clerical ideologists would like to see as an "advance outpost of Catholicism in the East," if only by virtue of the circumstance that Lithuania is the sole Soviet republic where the predominant religion is Catholicism.

Hostile religious propaganda, interspersed with crude slander and false fabrications directed against the theories of Marxism-Leninism, against genuine socialism, is inherent, in the first place, to the daily broadcasts of Vatican Radio. Such broadcasts are also conducted in the Lithuanian language by radio stations in Rome, Madrid, by the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and others. Use is also made of other channels--personal ties, letters, packages, and tourist trips--for the purpose of conducting anti-Communist ideological acts.

A favorite thesis of clerical anti-Communism is the thesis of symbiosis, the unity of the national and the religious. The Lithuanian-language broadcasts by the Western radio stations are continually asserting the following: "Catholicism should be perceived as an inalienable part of the Lithuanian national tradition." In their opinion, atheism and loyalty to national values are incompatible.

Such fabrications by the anti-Communists have no basis in fact. Practical experience has demonstrated that only socialism provides scope for a nation's development. Also bearing witness to this are the large-scale achievements of the Lithuanian socialist nation within the family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

And with regard to the inalienability of the Lithuanian people from Catholicism we could remind our ideological adversaries that at least half of the Lithuanian nation has abandoned religion but has not lost, on the contrary, has ever strengthened its adherence to everything which is progressive in the national tradition.

The Lithuanian people are continuing and enriching their many-centuries-old, anti-clerical and atheistic tradition, beginning from the letters of Gedimas, from the frequently encountered anti-clerical accent in folk art, from Simonas Daukantas, through the leaders of the anti-tsarist uprising of 1863, through the sharp anti-clerical words of the Lithuanian educators at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries--it arrives at the first Marxist criticism of political clericalism in the works of V. Kapsukas and Z. Angarelis. And this is even more true of the social thought of Lithuania's socialist period, when the materialistic world view and philosophical outlook became predominant.

The Western press and the bourgeois voices are bestrewn with legends about "persecutions for the faith in the USSR." John Paul II, in speaking recently in honor of the "guardian" of Lithuanian Catholics, St. Kazimir, blessed the Catholic community of Lithuania "and especially those who are suffering because of their faith."

But who among us is "suffering because of their faith"? There are no such people, and the anti-Communists know that. But they have set themselves a different goal: to revive religion in our country and to attempt to weaken the influence of the atheistic world view so as, according to the words of the West German "Sovietologist," (Alard von Schak), to evoke among the Soviet people "indifference toward the goals of the Communist state system."

In the name of religion the anti-Communists are attempting to belittle the authority of scientific atheism; they ascribe to it an anti-humanistic quality and accuse non-believers of all manner of moral vices; they proclaim religion to be the "foundation of the people's moral rebirth," thus ignoring the fundamental position of Marxism-Leninism that we are waging the struggle against religion precisely from humanistic motives "by virtue of our common tasks of fighting for the freedom and happiness of all working people" (V. I. Lenin), for the "abolition of religion as an ILLUSORY happiness of the people is a requirement for its TRUE happiness (K. Marx) [words in all caps printed in boldface/.

The attempts by the religious anti-Communists to influence the population of Lithuania are doomed to failure in advance, for during the years of the Soviet regime in this republic entire generations of persons have grown up free from the anti-scientific world view. There has also been a noticeable change in the attitude toward religion of those who in the past were profound believers: some of them continue to pray but have unconditionally rejected political clericalism.

Nor have the calls of clerical anti-Communism found support among many priests, who serve the believers in our republic and have a loyal attitude toward the Soviet regime. At the same time, under the conditions of a worsening political and ideological struggle, a handful of religious extremists and their hirelings have noticeably stepped up their activities. And it is on them, as re-translators of their own ideas, that the Western clerical anti-Communists are placing their bets.

Religious ideology and the scientific-materialistic world view are irreconcilable, and the struggle between them will continue, but this is precisely a struggle between ideas rather than openly subversive activity, connected with the use of religion for anti-Soviet and anti-Communist purposes.

2384

CSO: 1800/29

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Sep 84 p 4

[Interview with Honored Cultured Figure of the Lithuanian SSR Bronyus Kurkulis, first secretary of the main editorial offices of the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia," by A. Solarev: "Treasure-House of Knowledge"; date and place not specified]

[Text] As already reported, the 12th and last volume of the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia" has been published. Our correspondent requested the first secretary of the main editorial offices of the encyclopedia, Honored Cultural Figure of the Lithuanian SSR Bronyus Kurkulis to talk about this new publication.

"What is an encyclopedia?" said B. Kurkulis. "As translated literally from the Greek, it is a 'circle of knowledge.' The dictionary of foreign words interprets this concept in greater detail; its modern meaning is a 'scientific publication providing a systematic (by alphabet or topics) compilation of knowledge.'

"In all times the most authoritative and knowledgeable specialists have taken part in the compilation of encyclopedias. Let us merely recall the work of the French encyclopedists, as well as V. I. Lenin's article, 'Karl Marx,' written for the Granat 'Encyclopedic Dictionary.' The articles for our publication were prepared by more than 2,500 persons--Academicians I. Kubilyus, A. Zhukauskas, P. Brazdzyunas, Professor M. Martinaitis, and many, many other scholars, I would say, the flower of our republic's scientific thought."

[Question] Like almost any project, this one, I suppose, can be briefly characterized by figures?

[Answer] Perhaps. Here are a few of them. The magnitude of the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia" is more than 1,800 quires. Published therein are 72,000 articles, approximately 20,000 illustrations, almost half of them in color, and about 800 maps. And there is another, not scientific figure, but one which, in my opinion, is of curious interest. The weight of these 12 volumes amounts to approximately 25 kilograms. That is, so to speak, more than a pood of knowledge.

[Question] Please tell us about the aid in your work which was rendered by scholars from the fraternal republics and the socialist countries.

[Answer] In the process of preparing this publication we have closely cooperated with the editorial offices of the encyclopedias of all the union republics and many socialist countries. As a rule, the articles on life in the other republics were prepared for us by specialists from the fraternal peoples. Many of the survey articles on global topics were written by the country's greatest scholars. The Soviet Encyclopedia Publishing House, which rendered us the greatest assistance, has shared a considerable amount of illustrative material.

[Question] Koz'ma Prutkov has asserted: "It is impossible to explain the unexplainable...."

[Answer] Perhaps, indeed, it is indeed impossible to explain it, but the attempt can be made. An encyclopedia is precisely such an attempt, comprising concentrated knowledge in its most compressed form. And thus the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia" has assembled for the first time in the Lithuanian language all knowledge about everything accumulated by mankind during the thousands of years of its existence.

[Question] The principal work of your editorial office has been completed. Now, perhaps, you can take a rest?

[Answer] Hardly. Life does not stand still, and we are already faced with the need to complete the preparation of a supplementary volume for the press; it includes updated material from the earlier volumes and quite a few new topics. And this will be followed by the publication of sectorial encyclopedias by sectors of knowledge. And so there is no time to rest....

AND NOW LET'S TURN TO OUR READERS:

[Question] How do you evaluate the completion of the publication entitled the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia"?

This question was answered by the following persons:

I. Kubilyus, Hero of Socialist Labor, academician, rector of Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas:

[Answer] This compilation of knowledge is an extremely important contribution to the treasure-house of Lithuanian national culture. In creating the first extensive academic work of this kind in the history of Lithuanian culture we were assisted by scholars from the entire country. The close cooperation of the fraternal peoples was very clearly manifested in this.

M. Yameykene, history teacher, Middle School No 18, Vilnius.

[Answer] It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this source of information with regard to all branches of knowledge for us teachers. It is very symbolic that this publication was completed during the year of the 40th

Anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Lithuania from the Hitlerite predators.

B. Petrauskayte, senior editor of the journal GENIS.

[Answer] I cannot imagine any journalist who would not use various reference publications in his work. Now many of them can be removed from our desks--they can be completely replaced by the "Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia."

2384

CSO: 1800/29

REGIONAL

UZBEK SPECULATORS IN MEDICINES GET LONG PRISON SENTENCES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by IZVESTIYA Special Correspondent L. Amiridis, Tashkent:
"The Cache"]

[Text] Iskiya Abuyevich Zavlunov had a comfortable and carefree life. He did not suffer from want. His expanded family also lived comfortably. Neighbors and close acquaintances were quite surprised at this situation. Zavlunov worked as a salesman in a small food stall where a buyer was a rare guest. Where did the steady prosperity come from? From the cache, as was revealed.

While haggling over the food goods, Zavlunov had mastered another related profession as well: in the field of health. In his shop, friends and acquaintances, sometimes also strangers with recommendations, could purchase--at a substantial price, of course, higher than the state price--scarce medicines. This was done, naturally, in secret. But, as is well known, everything hidden will sooner or later come to light. One of Zavlunov's clients came to the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs and told everything.

There were no doubts: the speculator's shop was only a small link in a chain of major crime, since the medicines didn't fall down from heaven into the stall.

...Every trade transaction includes a minimum of three operations: the transport of goods, their sale, and calculating the price. The time came for our hero to replenish his stock. Zavlunov turned into quiet Gordeyev Street. Coming up to building No 8, he first rang, then knocked a bit at the gate, and only then went into the yard. After approximately an hour he left the building with a parcel, and what do you know...right at the feet of operatives, he dropped some packets and flasks. This would have been evidence on hand. But the plan of operation followed a different goal. So Zavlunov was merely helped to collect the medicines and allowed to go in peace. For the time being.

The public prosecutor gave permission for a search. In Zavlunov's home there turned out to be very few medicines. This meant that the cache had to be somewhere else, decided Senior Investigator M. Chvertkin. Coming out into the yard, he turned to the shed. And here Zavlunov's wife blocked his way with a cry: "Not here, I won't allow it, you don't have the right!"

But the right was precisely on the side of the representatives of authority. Stripping a small layer of earth from the floor, they uncovered concrete. A special instrument immediately revealed that underneath it was metal. From beneath the concrete covering they brought out three jars of jewelry and coins of tsarist minting; in the fourth were notes of a three-percent loan for a great sum. It remained only to find the medicines. Soon these too were discovered.

In an enormous basement below the house on Gordeyev Street, in four well furnished rooms, under seven locks, there were shelves of all kinds of medicines produced in the Soviet Union and abroad. What didn't they have! Of injection needles alone, without which no nurse could work, they had 20,000! Operatives and specialists together needed two days to list and count everything that was found. The goods in the cache were worth more than 40,000 rubles. This is twice as great as the stock of the same goods in the average pharmacy.

Documents on the underground warehouse, whose owner was N. Kasymov, led to Sanitation and Hygiene Store No 5 of Tashkent Gorispolkom Pharmaceutical Administration, to the same..Kasymov. Within a fairly short time, it appears, various stolen medicines worth 12,033 rubles were brought here.

Among the criminals involved in selling stolen goods was I. Rakhmanov, head of the pharmacy of the republic psychiatric hospital. His "contribution" to the affair amounted to 12,575 rubles, and his shortage of pharmaceutical goods reached almost 20,000 rubles. There turned out to be surpluses worth 24,800 rubles in the stores headed by Sh. Khabibov, M. Akbarov, S. Berdiyev, and S. Vakhabov.

How did all this happen?

For one man to do this, obviously, would be impossible. And two or three likewise. Beginning in 1978, a whole group of thieves was active in the Zoovetsnab Administration of the Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture and in the Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the republic Ministry of Health. Taking advantage of the negligence of responsible parties, and sometimes with their direct complicity, the swindlers made surplus medicines which were not on the record and brought them from the Toytepin and Tashkent oblast subdivisions of Zoovetsnab to known trade points, where "their people" were working.

But in order to make deliveries, one must know what is being delivered. That is how T. Sharapov, chief of the central pharmaceutical warehouse of the Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the republic Ministry of Health, and A. Alimova, senior inspector of the warehouse, got into the business. For bribes they allowed the medicines to go through.

The Zoovetsnab system turned out to be very suitable to the field of activity of the thieves. To treat animals, brand-name medicines are used in many cases. The only difference lies in the dosage and the fact that animals cannot complain to anyone. This was rapidly taken in by Zoovetsnab administrator N. Gulyamov and his subordinates. In issuing various medicines to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, they initially undersupplied them by up to 50 percent of what was set down in the account, explaining this by a shortage or damage at the base. But even this was not enough for them. Gulyamov entered into an agreement with D. Ochilov, head of the veterinary pharmacy of Navoi Poultry Plant, who retained part of the medicines for N. Gulyamov and received half of their cost in cash. Gulyamov in turn resold these medicines to pharmacies at increased prices. In a word, each had his own income.

In June 1980, the position of head of the livestock department of the Tashkent Oblast Zoovetsnab Administration was held by one A. Dalabayev. Very soon he drew into the machinations K. Kamilova, head of the administration, and S. Baziryan, head of the pharmacy of Uzbekistan Poultry Plant. There are many similar examples in the multi-volume criminal proceeding. Don't read the whole thing! Just turn your attention to the precisely and very conclusively conducted investigation of the affair. All the accused without exception found themselves faced with irrefutable charges. No matter how the thieves hid their vile deeds in deep caches, the secret was revealed. The judicial board for criminal affairs of the Uzbek Supreme Court sentenced all the guilty to long strict-regime prison terms and confiscation of property.

12255

CSO: 1830/17

REGIONAL

LENINGRAD TRADE, PUBLIC DINING CHIEFS GIVEN STERN WARNING

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 2

[LentASS Article: "To Intensify the Struggle Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property"]

[Text] In conformance with directives issued by the party Central Committee, party, soviet, and judicial organs in Leningrad have intensified the struggle against embezzlers of socialist property, against bribery, and against speculation in order to guarantee the maintenance of public well-being, the return to order of stocktaking, and the safeguarding of material goods.

The Main Office for Internal Affairs of the Leningrad Oblast and the Leningrad City Soviets Executive Committee, as well as the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the judges, have become increasingly active in uncovering these negative occurrences and in subsequently applying the force of the law against law-breakers.

Thanks to measures undertaken during the first 6 months of the current year, cases of embezzlement and bribery in the central wholesale goods sector have been suppressed in the Lenmyasprom Association, in the Russkiye Samotsvety and Istochnik Associations, and in a number of trade and public dining enterprises, and in the subdivisions of Glavlenavtotrans [Leningrad Main Administration of Motor Transport].

An examination of similar cases at a Leningrad City Party Committee Buro Session revealed that the chief causes of embezzlement and bribery lie primarily in shortcomings in the stocktaking and storage of goods and raw materials, a low level of interdepartmental control, and an unsatisfactory selection of personnel for positions involving responsibility for materials. Thus it was that in the Kosmetika organization under the Association of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, Administration for Public Social Services, the manager of the Arkhipov Beauty Salon was extorting bribes from her hairdressers in the form of scarce work materials.

Those in charge of many enterprises, organizations, and institutions have until now not undertaken genuine steps in fulfillment of the party's demand that the strictest order be maintained in the process of guaranteeing the safety of material resources and utilizing them in an economical and rational manner. Several party committees have not instituted proper control over the process of

setting in motion measures for intensifying the struggle against embezzlers and bribery. The Leningrad City Party Committee Buro has held those business managers who have not taken genuine steps toward protecting material goods and bringing order into the storage and utilization of material resources accountable to the party for shortcomings in the selection and placement of personnel.

Severe reprimands, including listing in the registry, were issued against V.F. Kumarin, deputy general director of the Lenmyasprom organization, A.N. Vlasov, director of the Kosmetika Organization, and R. A. Zakharov, deputy chief, Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, Administration for Public Social Services.

Because of weak control over administration activity, a severe reprimand was issued against the secretary of the Party Committee of the Kosmetika Association, N.M. Shuvalova.

Stern warnings were given to the chiefs of the Main Administration for Trade and Public Dining of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, F.A. Kokurov and L.N. Andreyev, who had relaxed personnel requirements and failed to institute efficient departmental control.

The Main Administration for Internal Affairs of the Leningrad Oblast and City Soviet Executive Committees, the Office of the City Public Prosecutor, and the Judicial Division of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee, have been charged with the task of striving for a continuing increase in labor efficiency by means of the timely suppression and discovery of embezzlement and bribery, operational investigation and examination of these crimes in the courts, and full compensation for the damages incurred by the state.

The Buro of the Leningrad City Party Committee of the CPSU has made it incumbent upon the rayon party committees, the executive committees of the rayon soviets and people's control committees to undertake additional measures for intensifying the struggle against similar anti-social manifestations and for increasing responsibility on the part of business leaders for the protection of state property and for the selection, placement, and training of personnel, particularly in the service sector.

12412

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REGIONAL

ACADEMICIAN LIVSHITS ON SOCIALIST CIVIL CONSCIOUSNESS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Livshits, professor, department of scientific communism, Tallinn Polytechnical Institute: "Socialist Civilization"]

[Text] Mankind has travelled a difficult path along thousand-year steps of savagery and barbarism, from cave life to cities and written culture, before civilization arose. Its expression has become the development of socio-economic formations under specific conditions, specific world regions, a material and spiritual culture, the elevation of people's demands and increase in the material-objective and social capacities for their satisfaction, an increase in the unity of mankind, and a continuity of historical progress. The progressive course of history has been unceasing. Scientific-technical progress has expanded the volume of knowledge and improved the comfort of life. Culture has been ever more enriched by the values of world significance. However, in antagonistic societies, including especially under capitalism, there has been another tendency which has been just an inexorable. This is the tendency of downfall, of breakdown in social disputability, and a destabilization of social structures. V. I. Lenin, addressing American workers, wrote: "Bourgeois civilization has brought forth all its luxurious fruits. America has taken first place among the free and educated countries in its level of development of the productive forces of unified human labor, and in ~~the~~ application of machines and all the wonders of the latest technology. At the same time, America has become one of the leading countries in terms of the depth of the schism between the handful of impudent billionaires drowning in filth and luxury on the one hand and the millions of workers always living on the margins of poverty on the other."

The years which have passed since these words were written have brought numerous confirmations of the accuracy of Lenin's analysis. At one time, in the mid-18th century, American Puritans formulated the qualities, as we might say today, of a civilized man: moderation, reticence, adherence to order, decisiveness, thrift, diligence, sincerity, fairness, restraint, cleanliness, tranquility, chastity and humility. This list, evaluated through the practical experience of the young American bourgeois class striving for unlimited wealth by any means possible, was even in those days stamped with the mark of hypocrisy. However, that which has taken place in this century, particularly in its second half, has taken on the character of

a direct threat to the very existence of man. The spirit of commercialism inherent in bourgeois civilization has so deeply permeated all the pores of the social organism (from foreign policy to the most intimate aspects of human life) that it has turned into a demonic and destructive force. One of the most highly developed industrial powers has become a source of danger for the destruction of all world civilization.

The historical destiny of socialism consists of ensuring the continuity of the progressive development of civilization, of protecting it as much as possible against destructive effects, crises, wars and conflicts resulting from imperialism, and of eliminating class, social and national antagonisms while at the same time creating new values of social progress.

The first and most decisive step in this direction is the elimination of relationships where man is exploited by man. Exposing the inconsistency of the Menshevik criticism of the experience gained in the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin formulated the question as follows: "You say that civilization is needed to create socialism. This is very good. Why, then, could we not first create such prerequisites of a civilized state as the banishment of landlords and Russian capitalists, and only then begin the movement toward socialism."

The movement toward socialism, and especially socialism itself as a real social system, signifies the formation and development of a new type of civilization. We are speaking here of a historically conditioned type of organization of people's everyday life (the concept of civilization at this level reflects primarily the characteristic traits of the historical type of civilization. This type of organization organically combines the conditions worthy of man and the man who wisely uses the conditions created by historical practice for his own full self expression. In some manifestations, this type of civilization becomes a real way of life, and in others it still remains an unattained ideal. The manifestations of socialist civilization are multifaceted. The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (1983) noted that here we have a constant growth in the consciousness and culture of people, including the culture of everyday life and behavior. Here too we have a model social order, health, rational nutrition, as well as high quality of service to the population (with which, as we know, there are still a few problems). Here too is the full-value utilization of free time from the moral-aesthetic point of view.

The fact that the ideal and reality do not fully coincide is a fully regular phenomenon associated with the nature of these characteristics of socialist civilization. After all, the social ideal may be viewed as the achievement of such a level of development under which each member of the socialist society is the carrier and active creator of an effective economic culture, with its inherent economic style of thinking, acceptance of the high value of labor, complete mastery of basic and related professions, and rational organization of work activity. The general promulgation of political, ecological, physical, artistic, domestic, and behavioral culture should be no less important, in accordance with the current needs of development of every individual as an active subject in all manifestations of social life. Let

him desire and know how to be a civilly designated politician; a rationalist in his relations with nature, capable of its full aesthetic perception; a physically developed person, knowingly caring for his health; a fine connoisseur of prose, poetry, cinema, ballet, drama, music, painting and other types of artistic culture, striving to participate within his abilities in artistic creativity; a wise owner of things and objects for personal and family use, for whom they do not become an end in itself but rather represent merely a means to a full life; an active adherent to standards of socialist morality and law, being guided by these standards in his attitude toward social and group values, in his everyday behavior, and in the creation and provision of social order.

Although the ideal of socialist civilization is found in the listed traits, every unbiased observer of our present life will find in it much that is close to this exemplary model. This may be either as a complex of vital activity of individual persons or, as is more frequently encountered, as individual manifestations of the above-named traits, maybe not yet inherent in all their multi-facetness in the individual vital activity, but still characterizing it in individual spheres of life (either in labor, or politics, or in everyday life).

Of course, reality is much more complex and contradictory than the ideal. No one has computed, and it would hardly be possible, the number of people who are bearers of the ideal of socialist civilization in the full sense of this word. However, the problem of realization of the ideal has quantitative parameters. The mass of the population still has significant resources at its disposal to increase the number of socialistically civilized persons. This is true for the generations which have entered independent life as well as for those new generations which do not linearly take on the experience of their predecessors and contemporaries, but rather process it with consideration for the real conditions of life, having at their disposal also independent and varied evaluations of the achievements, difficulties and problems of social life. The very process of development and improvement of socialist civilization may take on a zig-zag character, since it is based on a system of interaction of developing and changing needs and the capacities for their satisfaction. A number of problems of civilized life in the last decade (for example, the gap between monetary accumulations by the population and the mass of goods and its effect on the so-called "consumerism", the urbanization which is continuing at an accelerated pace and engendering problems of social and ethnic adaptation, the development of demand for qualitative improvement in the sphere of services, the growth in education of the population and the changing demands for providing conditions in the sphere of labor and everyday life associated with this, etc.) did not exist, or at least were only very weakly felt 30 or fewer years ago. We must not forget that there are, as before, cases of amorality, law breaking and crime which are nourished by real social relations.

However, the main tendency of reality, undoubtedly, still remains the expansion of the scope and the deepening of the content of socialist civilization. Under the conditions of putting the economy onto an intensive course of development and intensification of the scientific-technical revolution, there

is an increase in the role of not only the scientific-technical, but also the human factor. Man stands out as the creator of new ideas, inventions and technical innovations. The ever increasing mass of participants in this process testifies to the new possibilities for intellectualization of social life and for restructuring the demands and interests of an ever increasing number of people.

Even more important is the fact that the materialization of discoveries and inventions presents the immediate producers with an entire complex of professional, general cultural and moral-political requirements. In this regard, practice has shown that increasing the role of the human factor in production is becoming one of the clearly expressed tendencies. To increase the volume of manufactured products and to improve their quality while reducing human labor and the number of workers engaged in the process--this means placing an ever increasing responsibility on the individual participant in the production process, and objectively placing him in conditions of necessarily increasing his level of civilization.

Scientific-technical progress makes the individual the object of changes taking place under his influence in his entire way of life and in increasing the well-being, culture, and structure of demands. However, the matter here is not only one of objective processes. All of them are under the influence of goal-oriented activity of the party and the state. In 1983 alone there were two Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee devoted to the current problems of ideological and management-economic activity. The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (1984) played an important role in developing current social policy. Such acts were adopted: on the measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy; on increasing work on strengthening socialist labor discipline; on further developing and increasing the effectiveness of the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation in industry; on additional measures for improving the provision of consumer goods to the population in 1983-1985; on the further development and improvement of personal services to the population; the Law on Labor Collectives and their increased role in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as an entire series of other vitally important documents. Standing out among these is the school reform, which by its very purpose is aimed at such reform of public education which can ensure the full process of formulation of socialist civilization by means of educational-training influences on a new generation of Soviet people.

And all these measures were being implemented during the time when, as Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee K. U. Chernenko noted in his speech to the electors of the Kuybyshev Electoral Region in the city of Moscow, "the complexities of international life forced us to divert considerable resources for needs associated with strengthening our country's security. However, even under these conditions we never considered curtailing our social programs. After all, the ultimate goal of all our work is to improve the life of the Soviet people. We are taking a broad approach to this. We want people to be better provided not only in a material sense, but also for them to be physically healthy, spiritually developed, and active in a social respect."

For the party's social policy, the formation of the new man is not only a vital goal, but also a necessary condition for building communism. Therefore, the further growth of socialist civilization of people who are molded in the course of communist construction as active subjects of historical action is just as inevitable as the progressive development of socialist society itself.

12322

CSO: 1800/34

REGIONAL

SECOND VOLUME OF UZBEK-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 October carries on page 2 a 100-word article by B. Khodzhakhanov, senior editor on the main editorial staff of the Uzbek-Soviet Encyclopaedia, titled "New Dictionary." Publication of the second volume of the two-volume Russian-Uzbek dictionary, compiled by the lexicology collective of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature imeni A.S. Pushkin, is announced. The chief editor of the dictionary is M.K. Koshchanov. At the end of the dictionary is a list of Russian abbreviations and a table of geographic names compiled by Kh.Kh. Khasanov. Volume one of the dictionary was put out in 1983.

USMANKHODZHAYEV SPEAKS AT UZBEK ARCHITECTS' UNION PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 October carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG article titled "The Architect's Lofty Calling." The article announces the holding in Tashkent on 27 October of a plenum of the administration of the Uzbek Architects' Union in honor of the union's 50th anniversary. Uzbek CP CC First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev addressed the meeting, along with G.V. Il'inskiy, secretary of the administration of the USSR Architects' Union; T.F. Kadyrova, chairman of the administration of the Architects' Union of Uzbekistan; M.A. Useynov, chairman of the administration of the Azerbaijan Union of Architects; K. Molotov, chairman of the Karakalpak organization of the Uzbek Architects' Union; G.A. Pugachenkova, academician of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Likewise participating in the plenum's work were G.Kh. Kadyrov, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; V.G. Dukhanin, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

TWO UZBEK RAYONS ABOLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 November carries on page 2 a 150-word ukaz of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium titled "On the Abolishment of the Gazli and Talimardzhan rayons in the Uzbek SSR." In fulfilling the petitions of the executive committees of the Bukhara and Kashkadar'ya local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, the presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet has decreed that Gazli Rayon be divided as follows: the city of Gazli, under rayon authority, and the territory of the Kyzylravat kishlak will be part of Peshkun Rayon; part of the territory of the Vandbashi kishlak

which falls within the limits of the "Karakul'" sovkhos is to be part of Karakul' Rayon while the rest of the same kishlak, which falls within the Sverdlov breeding farm will be included in Sverdlovsk Rayon. The changes outlined above fall within Bukhara Oblast.

In Kashkadar'ya Oblast Talimardzhan Rayon is to be abolished and will become part of Nishan Rayon.

CSO: 1830/98

REGIONAL

UZBEK LITERARY CRITICS ALLOW PUBLICATION OF 'FLAWED' WORKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 November carries on page 2 an 800-word article by V. Nikolayev, correspondent of PRAVDA VOSTOKA, titled "Move Forward, Achieve More." The author describes an election meeting of the primary party organization of the Uzbek Writers' Union among whose participants were: first secretary of the Uzbek Writers' Union administration S. Azimov, secretary of the union's party buro and People's Writer of Uzbekistan Rakhmat Fayzi, chief of the Uzbek department of VAAP R. Rakhmanov, People's Writer of Uzbekistan and laureate of the USSR State Prize Khamid Gulyam, People's Poet of Uzbekistan Turab Tula, responsible secretary of the journal YULDUYZ A. Osmanov, and others.

Uzbek literary critics came under attack at the meeting for laxness in insuring the adherence to party positions on literature by writers. "There was unanimous expression of the thought that certain writers are only weakly aware of their place and role in the struggle against negative phenomena. Their works show this. They are artistically feeble and, on occasion, are ideologically defective. They do great damage to the formation and fostering of morality in readers. These are: the fable of Z. Abidov published in the journal MUSHTUM, Togay Murad's tale "Lunnyye nochi" [Moonlit Nights] printed in the journal SHARQ YULDUZY, and the tale by S. Kulish "Uveselitel'naya progulka" [Pleasure Outing] published by "Yosh gvardiya" Publishers as a separate book without having been discussed in the writers' union. One must recognize that literary criticism has also failed to add its weighty opinion. It was again repeated at the meeting that criticism has fallen behind in its relationship to today's tasks, that certain literary specialists have forgotten basic principles and criteria for evaluating manuscripts: namely, lofty ideological and artistic level, social significance, usefulness for the common good of the people. Critics and reviewers frequently approve manuscripts which don't meet these serious requirements. One still finds the regrettable focus not on what has been written, but on who has written it."

The party buro of the union elected new members at the meeting. Kh. Tukhtabayev, deputy chief editor of the journal SHARQ YULDUZY, was elected secretary.

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